DAILY COURIER

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING..... AUGUST 7.

Extru Courier. Our EXTRA Courier has been issued. I

1. Breekinridge's great speech in the United States Senate. 2. Vallandingham's great speech in the

House of Representatives. 3. Judge Logan's able opinion.

4. Constitution of the Confederate Price \$1 50 per 100 copies, or \$10 per 1,000. Orders from the country must state whether we must forward by mail or ex-

press. If by mail, one cent per copy must be sent in addition to prepay postage. SPECIAL NOTICES

To our Subscribers, Correspondents, and Exchanges in the Southern

We have to request out friends, corres pondents and exchanges in the Confederate States to direct everything to us to-" LOUISVILLE COURIER,

Nashville, Tenu."

A whisky dealer got a permit 10 Cincinnati, on Monday. The permit was that it was to go to Padcesh, Kentucky. The Kentnekians made a luchy escape, for the vile stud would have poisoned them. rhops, a Cincinnati Tre is nothing whisky, excepting

ANOTHER OFTER ALL-It has been pub Rehed that James B. Leightner, a prominent citizen of Lexington, Mo., was ruth lessly slain by a Federal trooper, a few days since. Maj. James Fleurming, of that city, met the same fate the day following. These troops, it is said, are intended to protect citizens; and they afford such as the wolf gives to the lamb.

DEOWNED .- John Alfred, a German, who was demented, was drowned by falling into the river at the toot of Bullitt street last evening. The following is the inquest: INCOMET No. 302-Held on the levee, between Bullit; and Fifth streets, over the

body of John Alfred, a trerman, aged about \$5 years. Verdict—Came to his neath be-tween live and six o'clock on the evening of the 6th inst, from drowning in the river at the place above named, while laboring under mental abberation.
J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

THE FAPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT. Thadeus Stevens, of Pernsylvania, one of the most of-tinguished Republican mem bers of the House of Representatives, stated that the expenses of the Government was one million and a quarter dollars per day, "and that, for his part, he could not see where the money was to

The New York Tribune is severe upon Capt. Poor, of the U. S. steamer rooklyn, because of his failure to capture the privateer Sumter at the mouth of the Mississippi, and lutimates that he is a maitor. How about those \$1,000 who failed to take Manassas? Are they traitors, or only cowards 9

17 The mer. Jacob Fais and McCorkle who made themselves conspicuous by violent and uproarious conduct at the Galt House on Monday, were before Judge Johnston to-day. They were held for good behavlour in \$340 each, for six

A GOOD ARRANGUMENT.-The Wilming tou and Weldon Railroad Company is about fitting up ambulance cars for transporta tion of sick and wounded soldiers. These cars are intended to run all the way from Richmond to the Cape Fear river, and are to have easy lounges and hammocks.

We understand that Prof. T. G. Richardson, M. D., formerly of this city, but now Professor in the Medical Depart ment of the University of Louisians, at New Orleans, has gone on to Virginia to offer his professional services to the army of the Confederate States.

Accionat.-On Saturday afternoon construction train on the Louisville, New Albaey & Chicago ndirond, was thrown from the track, about a mile and a half be low Crawfordsville. No one was injured.

but the engine was considerably damaged. Horace Bell, who acquired bad habits lu Nicaragua, and notoricty by foreibly releasing his father from the Brandenburg jail, tried to kill a soldier at the comp near failed in his purpose but made good his es-

STATE ARMS.—The Frankfort Ycomen learns from an authoritative source that all the arms under the control of the Military Board have been distributed, therefore no further application for arms need be made to them.

Watts & Rogers of the Pearl have rooms, suitable for offices er retail stores. They will be rented very cheap. Apply at

W. H. Murray, of New Hampshire, one of Lincoln's brutal soldiers who committed an assault upon a werean and Lilled her in Alexandrin, Virginia, was CXcented on Friday.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART-RIDGES.-We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistois. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale. WOLF & DURRINGER,

fuly6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market.

Main street artist, has a life-like photograph | playing cards, tracts and tidy pin-cushions, of the great Southern General, as he appeared on the field of Manaesas. Jacob Geiger, a plasterer, who could

not get employment, cut his throat ln consequence in , Cincinnati, on Monday. See Bland's advertisement. Money

loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth. Edwin Booth, the tragedian, Is going

to Europe to play a long engagement. Col. Thos. H. Hunt, of Louisville, as in Richmond, Virginia, on Friday.

Description of the Battle Field— Death of an Old Lady—Miracu-lous E-cape—Capture of Sher-man's Bartery—The Slain—Mementoes, &c.

Camp Stone Bridge, 1 Wednesday, July 24. I speut yesterday afternoon in company with my Intelfigent friend Col. E. P. Bar bour, of Louisville, wandering over the scene of the late terrible conflict. Under his guldance, he having been a witness of and participant in the heroic struggle, I was enabled to form a correct estimate of the magnitude of the engagement and understand the points of attack and defense and the different maneuvres of the coutending columns. The field of battic covers a very large area of territory, fully seven miles in length and over three in

breadth. Here were deployed the forces of freedom and despotism, and here struggled for the mastery during the long, hot July day, the defenders of home and liberty and the merceuary assailants of all that is dear to man.

The country is very rugged and uneven, partially cultivated farming land, but the greater proportion is old fields, pine thicketts and oak woods. Several houses dot the seene, but they had all been deserted before the action, with the exception of one occupied by a venerable lady of uinety nears, whom it was found impossible to ship 5,000 barrels of whisky to Cairo from move until too late. The house in which she and her daughter resided was a target revoked subsequent'y, as it was suspected for Sherman's battery, and a more perfect wreck could not be imagined. The roof was erushed in, the side completely houev-combed, the furuiture destroyed, and the old lady cut in too with grape and canister, upon her own hearth-stone. She had just remarked to her daughter that this was the third war to whose horrors she had been a witness. How the younger female escaped death is a miracle.

Near this house the Washington Artille ry, of New Orleans, was stationed, and it proved it in the highest degree serviceable, proving not indeed a match for Sherman's amous battery, but so effective in deceiving its fire as to enable our infantry to charge the great gaus with success. Out of the whole force required to man the Sherman battery, but one escaped death, and he was not made a prisoner until severely wounded. He stood by his gun with great bravery, or rather with the pertenucity characteristic of a regular soldier.

In this vicinity appears to have been the most deadly struggle. Acres of ground impossible to step ten yards in any direction without eucountering the stark body everywhere in groups and singly. Where the battery was taken was a row of graves several hundred yards in length, marking the fearful hand to hand conflict. To the rear the ground was strewn with the bodies of the nuburied Fire Zouaves of New York, easily distinguishable by their peculiar uniform. They lay in all imaginable postures. Some with arms out-tretched, others inch their faces, others still doubled and asks that the soil of Kentucky should not be used to convey arms to East Tenuessee reposed a placid smile. Too many, however, bore the ineffaceable stant of demonny, and their horribly distorted countenauces betokened the savage fury that envenomed their breasts. The wounds were of various characters. Some had the tops of their heads blown eff, others had been shot through the heart and gave no sign of their manner of death. The Minuie ball appeared to be by far the most fatal justrument of devastation. It produces a most frightful wound, and in almost every instance proves fatal. There were abundant instances of the

instinct of self preserv ation manifested by the wounded. Many had crawied away from where they fell to little thickets and there in secinsion lay down to die. Others had sought retuge in ravines, and one poor fellow, after resting his head upon a stump and tolding his hands gently, passed away to the land that knows no sorrows, or wars. Hundreds of our men were busily engaged in digging graves and burying the dead. Those who were slain in defense of our rights had first received the rites of sepulture, and then we attended to the invaders. Our own gailant braves were interred in separate graves and neat headstones, with their names engraved, placed to note the last resting place of these martyr patriots. The hand of affection had vidently ministered to some of the dead, for about many graves picket fences had been built and within the enclosure were strewn boughs of green cedar and pine .-But the unfortunate enemy, from whom could they expect other than the most common rites of burial? They had been deserted by their comrades, and even their Indianapolis, on Mouday. The desperado wounded left to perish uncared for .in beaps the officers and privates of Yankeedom laid to rest in nameless graves.

The wonaded of Lincoln's grand army ceiving the same medical attention and the same nursing. Vandalic and without ex. cuse or apology, as was their mission on the soit of the South, we connot, bitterly as we may resent their outrages on the for rent on Fourth street, two elegant field, forget when they are in distress, that they, too, are of the human kind.

Upon the field were a thousand little tokens of the hard fought day-evidences of the desperate and determined struggle .-There were little mementees, teo, of home and the happy hours of the past, that the slain had lost. I found pleading and beseeching letters from Rhode Island and Maine sweet-hearts to their bold soldier lovers. One girt ln Fali River, wrote that she knew the "erayen Southerners" would dread to meet the brave Rhode Island boys. A New York girl writes that she expects her Johnny home on Suuday, but that Sunday found him a lifeless corpse on the field of battle, and the poor maid will watch long for his coming, but ever in vain. BEAUREGARD.-Klanber, the cuterprising Scattered in confusion were Bibles and and other little indices of womanly care

and affection. But I weary of the subject. The sick ening, appalling seene yet stands in bold relief betore me, and the air is poisoned with the feetid odors. I can see far up in the blue air the birds of prey circling over the field where the life blood of so many heroic sculs was pourd out. The evening shadows gather about what w.ll hereafter ever be historic and consecrated ground; but how many dark clouds envelope hearts and houses in the South and North?

To us is the glorious solace that our

VISIT TO THE BATTLE FIELD. friends were sigin in the holiest of causes. But to the Northern slain, mlserably slain, while attempting to piace fetters upon the South, what consolation or hope is there? Terrible, most fearful, and yet altogether righteous has been the retribution heaped opon their heads. God grant that his laws may ever prove as immu tably just!

SE DE KAY. Significant—Refusal of the Senate to Indorse the Acts of Lincoln.

It is cheering to observe that the United States Senate is not lost to all sense of self-respect. In the Seuate yesterday, the following significant proceedings took

Mr. Wllson moved to take up the joint resolution approving all the acts of the President, when Mr. Doolittle moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

The motion was disagreed to by the fol-

lowing vote:
Yeas—Baker, Bayard, Bingham, Carilsle, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle Fessenden, Foote, Harlan, King, Lane, of Kansas, Morrill, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thompson, Ten Eyek, and Wimot—20.
Nays—Brecklnridge, Bright, Browning, Clark, Cowan, Foster, Grimes, Howe, Johnston, of Teunessee, Johnston, of Missouri, Kennedy, Laue, of Indiana, Latham, McDongat, Polk, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—21.

60n-21. Mr. Breckinridge said that at the early part of the session Senators were very anxious to vote for resolutions approving of all the acts of the Presideut. Now there seemed to be a recoil. He thought

was a good sigu.

Mr. Fessenden said that he had always been ready to vote. The argument seemed to be made that the Senate was afraid to vote. The gentleman could have the ben-

cfit of such an argument.

Mr. Trumbull said that he was not ready to vote for the resolution till after further ousideration. And then the Senate adjourned sine die.

It will thus be seen that the Senate refused to indorse all the acts of the Lincoin Adntinistration. The Republicans are aiready becoming alarmed. They see the great reaction going on in the North, and they are unwilling to place themselves on the record as having indorsed the gross usurpations of Lincoln. This is truly a cheering sign, and should be a rebuke to Lincoln's apologists in this State, who have justified his repeated violations of the Constitution upon the miserable plea of "ne-

Kentucky Neutrality to be Vio-

The Llucoin Administration has at no ime intended to permit Kentucky to remain neutral in the present war between the Northern and Southern States. Nenare already covered with graves, and it was trality has been, and is still regarded as disunion completed, and the Administration has only awaited the August election to and rigid features of the slain. They lay carry out its settled policy of disregarding Kentucky's neutrality.

The Washington correspondent of Foruey's Press, discloses the policy of the Administration. In speaking of furnishlng the Union men of East Tennessee with arms, he savs : The Government appreciates the neces-

sity of prompt action; but at the very moment when Tennessee asks its aid, Ken entil the August election is decided.

Thus it will be seen that in erence to the wishes of the Union men of Kentucky the sending of arms to East Tenuessee was deferred until after the August election. It might possibly have changed the result, or at least have weakened the Union party in the State. The election, however, is over, and we may now look for the animal soldiery of Lineoln to invade our soil for the preteuded purpose of furnishing arms to East Tennessee. Our State will be occupied by military ferce sent ln our midst by the Federal Government, which will doubless be met by troops of the Confederate States, and thus Kentucky will become In-

deed the "dark and bloody ground." THE HEAVENS .- Now that the comet has ceased to be a conspicuous object, some interest attaches to the planetary bodies, as these have lately come into, or are about departing from our view. Of the former is the plauet Venus, the most conspicuous oligeet in the western sky for a little while after sunset. She is at this time nearly on the opposite side of the suu, and of course distant from us over one hundred and fifty millious of miles. The planet Jupiter may likewise be seeu almost neck-aud-ueck with the goddess in their course through the satiron of the west. Venns, however, has now passed Jupiter to the march up the ecliptic, and the difference between their positions will continue to increase.

The planet Saturn appears also in the evening, being only about twelve degrees to the southeastward of those mentioned above, and sets half an hour later: but can not be so easily perceived in the solar rays as either Venus or Jupiter. Like the lat-Trenches were necessarily dug, and thus ter, it will soon go out of sight altogether, as the sun is galning on both rapidly. Verus, however, for three months will outstrip old Sol, and for a long time shine have been cared for just as our own, re- the unrivalled gem of the celestial vault.

> Monday, August 5tb, 1861, S. Ber ker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods, of att grades bleached and brown, from % to 3 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dress goods at greatly reduced prices.

Five hundred pieces of linen goods and honse keeping articles very low. Three hnudred pieces of white goods onsisting of plain, plaid and striped cambrics, jaconets, Swiss and book musline adies' and gents' linen handkerchiefs, embroidery, and laces.

Also 1,000 doz. hosiery of all kinds and

Also earpets, and oli cloths, cheap, Persons visiting the city will find a full

stock of goods at low prices. au 5-d tf. S. BARKER & CO.

Rejoicing Among the Abolitionists. The telegraph announces that there was great rejoicing yesterday among the Abolitionists at Washington over the intelligence of the Union triumph ln Kentucky. It says:

Mr. Wiekliffe took occasion to say that the intelligence from old Kentucky is that Kentucky is for the Union, and heing the first coming into she will be the last to go out of it. This announcement was received with wild delight. The friends of the Union, both on the floor and in the galieries, claused their hands and otherwise. ries, clapped their hands and otherwise gave vent to their feelings. Exclamations were heard, "Good for old Kentnek." The appiause was long and continued, and a more animated scene was seldom ever wit-

Louisville Gold Ien Manufactory Warn Street, faur doors below Third.

LETTER PROM MISSOURI.

Progress of Events in Missouri— Movements of Gen. Fremont— Formation of a Camp of 80.000 men in St. Louis—Impracticability of the New Loan—The Government

[Correspondence of the Louisvitte Congier.]

Sr. Louis, August 5, 1861. Editors Louisville Coarier: Since my last, matters have progressed slowly but so far as I can learn, most satisfacto rily for the cause of Independence in Mis souri. Gen. Fremout, while displaying much activity since his arrival here, keeps his own counsel, and few know anything of his intentions until his orders are in ourse of execution. He even declined is ning a proclamation, and in this I admire hls taste, for of late no sooner does a Corporal take charge of a guard, or a newly created political Colonel earry out the or ders of his superior, whether it be in selzing an independent press, or robbing a lawabiding citizen than he, clothed with a llttle brief authority, at ouecissues, forsooth. proclamation and rushes into print .-Fremont, who has just returned from a country where he has seen a little mondiscipline, dignity and distinction in military rank, has shown good taste in abstaining from following in the vulgar wake of those who of late have displayed such lmpatient auxiety to see their names appended for the first time to some official docu

The General returned to this city yester day from a cruise to Cairo and thereabouts, where he was accompanied by quite a fleet. The rumors as to the object of his departure, as well as regarding the State of affalts in general in this State, have been so numerous, and some so absord, that it would be idle to tudatge in detailing one tithe of them. However, one thing is certain that them. However, one thing is certain, that no matter what activity may be used by the Lincolnites, the feeling of patriotism is now so fully aroused throughout the State that it uever—no never—can be allayed until the very last invader is forced from her

I learn that it has been determined upou by the "powers that be," for the present, to ereet a mouster barrack in the westent, to ereet a mouster barrack in the western portion of the suburbs of the city, and that the spot fixed upon is that lately occupied as Camp Jackson; but the boys all say here, let them go on and build the barracks, for as they have employed so large a unmber of men they will get it completed just in time for our brave fel lows under Bowen, who will soon be freely avenged for the wrong did them on the notorious "Black Friday." The Government has also taken the Fair Grounds, upon which permauent barracks are also to be erected; in flue, accommodation is to be erceted: in fine, accommodation is to be prepared immediately for 80,000 troops, the entire force at present at Bard's Point and thereabouts, is to be stationed here. This I understand to have been the object of General Fremont's late expedition. The difficulty lately felt in finding pilots, must have been peculiarry annoying, as the fleet was compelled to be kept back some days until competent pilots were procured from until competent pilots were procured from

The latest reliable information from the south-west, is that Lyon is at Springfield, with some seven or eight thousand men and twenty-five pieces of artillery. He is throwing up entrenchments and intends making a stand against the combined State forces under McCullough, R-ines and Pur-

sous, who are close upon him with some 80,000 troops. Since the news from Manassas, and the reports from Congress, the Union shricktion. They feel, they know, that besides the actual loss they sustained in the dis-graceful deteat on the Potomae, that its demoralizing effects upon the whole army have been felt as most disistrous, and as shrewd and experienced men of business and financiers, they see the difficulty which surrounds the Cabinet, and that it will be almost impossible for the Secretary to raise soon share the fate of their French protoalmost impossible for the Secretary to raise the required sums and that his reliance upon foreign a d is most futile. Upon this point the latest London limes says: "The demand of Mr. Liceoln for \$400,000,000 must be regarded as absurd, and itim des in numistakable language that no money can be borrowed in the English market."

It must be self-evident to every refi eling mind that the amount which Congress has already appropriated to the purposes of this useless and cruel waris larger than any one year's expenditure of the English Government during her most costly war, when she was controlling against the French hosts in 1815. The largest amount ever raised by foan for war purposes was in that year, and it attourned to \$250,000,000, while, at the same time, her revenue from taxation was \$300,000,000. And to suppose that the present Lincoln Administration. with a bankrupt treasury and shattered trade, her ordinary sources of revenue closed or exhausted, expect to raise upon the security of the country in its present condition the enormous sum of \$500,000, 000, is most preposterous; the more so as the Secretary of the Treasury depends mainly upon raising a large portion of the amount in the English market. It is well known that a olepatch was sent by the Cabinet to the American Minister to the Court of St. James, that the "R. bels" were being bidly whipped, but it is also an as-certained fact that Lord Lyon dispatched a special courier, by the same steamer, which he detained for the purpose, bearing dispatches detailing the success of the Confederate army and the entire row and re-treat upon Wasnington of the Federals.— The effect of this news upon the English people, more particularly after all the abuse, boasting, and big talk of the Yan-kees, will be that not one dollar of the war loan will be taken up, even at ever so rnin-

ons a sacrifice. So fir, then, for the hopes of the Government fluencially. With regard to raising the 500,000 men, that will also prove a more difficult task than at first was imagined, for the Presi-dent, to seeme the number of men here dent, to seeme the number of their neterstated, would require probably the seventh man in the present United States. There were, it will be remembered, but about 3,500,000 votes east at the last. Presidentlat effection in the States from which there is any chance of obtaining volunteers. Deduct from this number all above the age of forty five the invalids and the like and we forty five, the invalids and the like, and we have in all probably less than four or five times the number of men the President is anthorized to accept, in any emergency capable of bearing arms. History does not record an instance where, under sind-

lar circumstances, such a ratio of fighting men lans ever been raised. To-day is more like Sunday than was yesterday. All the drinking houses are scru-putously closed consequent upon an elec-tion for Clerk to the Law Commissioners Court. There are, or course, a host of candidates in the field, and considerable party seeling is exhibited. Your former townsman, W. C. Hustman, is the States Rights candidate. He comes out under their colors, and, so far as I can learn, has

As I write, considerable excitement prevalls consequent upon the blowing down, with a tremendous easth, of the careass of a house on Third street, lately destroyed by fire. One man I learn is seriously injured, having a broken leg and tractured jun; fortunately, although a number of persons were passing at the time, the other injuries sustained are triffing.

The heat during the p st week has been intense, the thermometer ranging as high as 110. There have been several cases of sumstroke. Today the amosphere is

sun-stroke. To-day the atmosphere sun-stroke. To-day the slightly cleansed by a passing thunde VERAX. AN UNSINKABLE SHIP .- A ship built np on an entimely new plan, and pronounced by the patentee to be unsinkable, has been launched at Deprfordgreen. Sh. is con-structed, with three deeks, each being in liselt a distinct ship, so that even if her bot-tom was destroyed, she would still float buovantly.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI. in Kentucky-Louisville to be Occupied.

[For the Louisville Courier] For the Louisville Courier.]
CINCINATI, July 31, 1861.
Editors Louisville Courier:—Having passed a few days in this modern Sodom, I take the liberty of glving you a brief description of the condition of things here as they appeared to me, believing that I can give you a more correct idea of the true state of affairs than you can get from the low-flung, lying, Black Republican newspapers which are published here, to the disgrace of journalism.

one entering the city from Covington, nothing can be more sadly impressive to one who has known the city in former days, than the desolate appearance of the streets and the total absence of anything resembling life or business. No beats at the once crowded wharf, no drays, no carts, no piles of hogsheads, barrels, boxes or bags; nothing but a deserted wharf which is rapidly becoming covered with verdere. A few omnibuses roll by, some of them containing one or two passengers, but the most of them entirely empty; a few stragglers with despondent faces, saunter listicssly along the side-walks as though they have nothing to do and no place to go to; hogs gather in droves, and root, and roll, and sleep in the streets as they would in a waste field. Go where you will, in the business or the resident quarters, at every few yards your eye meets with the inscription "To Rent" "Tenant Wanten!" "For Rent Very Low!" Enter a hotel and probably the man at watch in the office w.ll be the only person visible.

The predletion made by Senator Pugh last winter to the effect that unless the Black Republicans accepted the Crittenden Compromise grass would be growing in the busiest streets before twelve months. On entering the city from Covington, den Compromise grass would be growing in the busiest streets before twelve months

in the busiest streets before twelve months has been signally verlified; grass is now really growing inxuriantly on Syeamore, Main and Walnut streets, as well as upon all the others. The enclosed bunch I have phicked from the middle of Syeamore street.

Large maintacturing establishments which have hitherto received every year hundreds of thousands of dolars from the South, now stand idle, their machinery rusting, and their abolition proprietors one rusting, and their abolition proprietors one after another are becoming bankrupt. The employees, poor, Iguorant tools of abominable demagogues, having done all they could to bring ruin upon the country by casting their votes for a low, leveting Abo-

uent Black Republicans have been profuse in their promises to protect the families of the laborers who would enlist, and by means of these promises have greatly increased the uninber of volutteers in this city; hnt, Black Republican like, having deluded the poor dupes into enlisting, they have of course disregarded their promises and have totally ignored the existence of the families, unless in certain instances where they urless in certain instances where they could take advantage of suffering to debauch a wife or daughter. The poor deluded simpletons, however, are fast getting their eyes open, notwithstanding the ef-forts of the beastly Black Republican newspapers to keep them blinded—and are becoming aware of the fact that the people of
the South have been their best friends, indeed, their sole support. Their feelings of
resemment towards their Black Republican
misleaders, aiready strong, is constantly incressing and you may rest assured that creasing, and you may rest assured that very soon it will manifest itself by deeds of retributive vengeance against the Jaco-bins, which, though just, will, by their violence make bananicy studder at their re-eltal. The truth is, the Marats, Robes-pierres, Conthons, Heberts, St. Justa, etc., of the Black Republican reign of terror in types. They are now about to attempt the perpetration of a crime which will be the sizual for their own destruction. The Enqu'rer, an ardent Union loving paper, but conservative in its course, and uncompromisingly opposed to the radicalism of the Jacobias, has by its outspoken and fearless course, excited the fears and drawn down upon it the hatred of the incendiary organs of the terrorists, and they have, by every means in their power, openly and by incendo, endeavored to excite a mob to silence the brave journalist who has dared to oppose them. They may possibly succeed in hounding on a small rabble of heir fool hardy tools to make the attempt. This will be the signal for the conserva-tives to arise and annihitate the tools and their hellish instigators with them. Thousands of conservative Union men here provoked beyond endurance by the course which should by ait means be abated.

of the Times, Gazette and Commercial, regard them as disgraceful, putrid nuisances A new feature in our Government, is the terrible system of espionage which has been inaugurated by the Lincoln Administra-In this city there are no less than two hundred spies in the employ of the Government, one of them, late a New York detective, is to receive the enormons salary of \$15,000 per auumn. Citizeus even remotely suspected of disaffection towards the Lincoln nsurpers are under constant servilance. Strangers are dogged by them from the moment they arrive un-til they leave. The Collector here boosts that he has an agent employed in the estab-lishment of every State Rights newspaper in Kentucky, and in every telegraph afflee in that State.

White en route for this city I stopped off

a day at Camp Garnerr and was pleased with the appearance of affairs at that place. The grounds are the most beautiful that could have been selected for an encampment, I eing a nice p sture can-opled with spreading beeches and carpeted with soft bine grass. The force in camp consisted of some dozen or fi teen compauies and though not the largest was by far the most respectable military assem-blage I have ever seen. The bearing of every man I saw was that of a gentieman, and when compared with the degraded canaille recently at the Ohlo camps, every man seemed a prince. Particularly was I struck with the gallant bearing and soldier-like appearance of a company from Mason county, called the Mason Ripeles.—

This company I learned is composed of the flower of the young men of the city of Masyville and every member of the company from the county of the coun Maysville, and every member of the com-pany bore municipal able evidence of gen-tility and refluement. Their perfection in driff, their respectful attention and obe-dience to officers while in ranks were as praiseworthy as their reflued and decorous leportmeat when out of ranks. The Ma son Rifles are indeed a model company, and Major Harris, Capt. Capt, Lieuis. FORMAN and SULSER may well be proud of

their command, as the men are justly proud of their officers. The Assembly is divested of everything that could be so construed as to give it a political comptexion. No partisan airs are played by the band, and no discussion of polities is permitted. They are all lovers of the dear old Union, however, and would no doubt be delighted to have an opportunity of using their trusty rifles on the detested Abolitlonists who have destroyed

this place, has just received information that his sou has been dangerously wounded in Western Virginia. Col. Woodraff, the renegade Kentnekian, and Col. Norton, a renegade Virginian, are reported to have met the fate they so richly merited. So mote it be with all men, who, scorpion ike, turn upon the mother who gave them

Great interest is felt here by the Abolitionists in Col. Rousseau. They say he will, he a few days, take possession of Lou-I will write you again from Cleveland.

Interesting Letters From North Missouri—State of Affairs There—Atrocious Conduct of the Usurper's Military Subordinates—Indomitable Spirit of the People of Missouri—Abundant Crops—Intolies rance and Tyranny of the Union Men, &c. CHILLICOTHE, Mo., July 29, '61.

EDITOR YEOMAN: The monotony of the times here continues unbroken. This point is now the head quarters of the army of North Missouri, and there are quartered upon the town from one to three regiments, apon the town from one to three regiments, as circumstances may require; and from here companies are detailed to serve at Utica, five miles west, Grand River bridge, two and a half miles west, and Medicine Creek bridge, seven miles east. The troops in camp here are continually employed in throwing up breastworks, and in gathering materials for block houses—it being the intention to creet fortileations which will enable them, in case of attack, to sweep the town, and at the same time serve for defense against any attack which may be the town, and at the same time serve for defense against any attack which may be made by the State troops. Since the battle of Carthage, they have lost all their contempt for the "miscellancons assortment of hardware," as they sneeringly termed the arms of the State men, and have evinced a disposition to get hold of all remaining in the country. On Saturday night last a company of thirty soldlers made a descent upon a neighborhood about five miles from town, rousing men, women, and children. town, rousing men, women, and children, from their beds, and throwing every thing into confusion, and searching without semple or delicacy, the apartments and beds of ladies, young and old. The first house, or probably the second, searched, was reached without any knowledge upon the part of the occupants that troops were at hand; but by the time they had fairly begun their night's work, rouners were sent through the neighborhood in every direc-tion, uotifying the peaple of the mischief going on. About daysight they returned to camp, having purloined some four or five old guns which were searcely worth

packing back.

The battle of Carthags, of which I spoke just now, was fought by the State men with their old gune—some rifles, some shot gins, and some few old minskets. There is much dispute as to the number killed on the Federal side. I saw a letter from a young man to his uncle, a resident of this place, in which he stated that being detailed to gather up the dead and wounded, he had counted nearly two hundred Federals on the ground; and as the light was a running one for fourteen miles, he could scarcely have seen all. There were quite a number of Kentuckians in the fight, and from this of Kentuckians in the fight, and from this county were James Melbowell, formerly of Mason county, Kentucky; a young man, Berry Gill, formerly of Mason county; an old man of sixty-one years of age, and John Graves, an old soldier of the war of 1812 and brother of the late Hen W. I. 1812, and brother of the late Hon. W. J. Graves, of Louisville. Indeed, our old men responded to Gov. Jackson's call with great alaerity, and turnished more than their proportionate share of men. Communication with the State troops is nearly entirely ent off, and all that can be known here at present is, that they are in the South side of the State under the command of Gen. McChilough. As to the plan of the cam-paign nothing is now known; but it is we'l known that they are still gathering men and military equipments and supplies in the South, evidently preparing to drive the

invaders from the State. The news of the battle in Virginia created great exe tement here; and taces which had not worn a smile for the list month had not worn a smile for the last month' gave evidence of the gratification the news caused them. The Union men, on the contrary, affect to think very lightly of it—think the damage sustained one to be easily repaired, and that it will serve to rouse the North to even greater efforts than they have made. The killed, wounded, and missing, the Lincolnites say, are but a few hundred, and at most but a little over a , and at most but a little over : thousand; yet, even grauting this, of what kind of stuff are Lincoln's army made, which, after months of manenvering to dislodge the Confederates from Minusons, and weeks of heraiding to the world how they were going to annihilate the rebels, run from the battle with inconsiderable toss, desert their batteries, baggage, and stores, and leave their extensive equipments tu the hands of an enemy they all e.ed a

destise? Certainly, if in every battle they intend to run from the tield as soon as their men begin to fall, and scamper over the country like seared dogs, the day is far, very far distant, when the stars and stripes wil wave from the Kennebec to the Rio Grande But again, if the battle resulted in a roat if not an annihilation of Lincoln's forces what then? The army was made up of the very best Northern material. The most experienced men of the North were placed in command. The enthusiasm of officers and men, unbounded—all were sanguine of victory; and yet not only signally and dis gracetnity failed, but fled in terror and confusion from the field. Even if anothe army like this shalt be raised, be of as good materials, provided with as good an equip utent, still months must clapse before the can be put in as good drift, and even then the prestige of saccess is with the South The confidence imparted by battles won is with the South-and the feetings by whiel the Northern hordes will be influenced, will be different from those which influ-

enced them before the battle of Manassas. In regard to Misseuri, it may be briefly said that all men in the State service are now well armed. They are being drilled by efficient officers, and nothing is further from their thoughts than disbanding. The erops have been tine, and there is now in the State seenre, enough provisions to maintain an army of 100,000 men for tweive months, over and above what is needed for home purposes. Altis tempo-rarily caim here, but all seem to realize that they are resting upon a volcano, whose throes may at any time involve any and all in common ruin. Every indication warns us that we are near tline when Union men and States Rights men will meet as enemies, and the revolver and bowickulfe be the only law. Neighboring, social, and religious intercouse, i In political sendments; and as the Union men avail themselves of the presence of the troops to annoy the States Rights wen, by having their houses searched guns taken, &c., the calm cannot endur many months—if weeks.

Yours, THE TABLE OF DISTANCES.-We find the

TROM | TO THE Alexandria. Portress M New York.

GONE TO RELIEVE OUR WOUNDED,-Two ladies passed into the rebel camp to-day.
They went to convey hospital stores and other necessary articles to our wounded, now prisoners in the rebel hospital. The ladies were sisters, one married and one single, and were prompted to this mission solely by a desire to carry relief to our suf-fering men. Heroism has no higher type. —[Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.

There are three hundred and forty tailors in the New York Sixty-nla h regiment. Two of them are commissioned officers.

One of the Permits.

[From the Lexington Statesman.] We noticed yesterday the following pla-ard stuck upon a trunk in the Express-ear of the Lexington and Louisville rail-

Custom Horse, Inspector's Office, the Lexington, Ky., Aug. 1, 1861.

Permission is hereby granted to Mrs. W. D. Peabody to ship the following goods to New Orleans: three boxes, three trunks, containing beds, bedding, sundry merchandise, and wearling apparet.

J. A. HARPER, Inspector of Customs.

Inspector of Customs.

bets, bedding, sundry merchandise, and wearing apparel.

J. A. HARPER,
Inspector of Cusioms.

Mr. Harper, whose gracions permission is thus accorded to a lady to send her trunk of clothes to New Orleans, is the agent of the Adam's Express Company, in this city. Shippers by that line will do well to remember that trunks and packages are first subjected to the prying examination of the agent here before allowed transit over the road. The Express Company will not gain much in public patronage by having an agent here and a Lincoln inspector in the person of one man.

But what are we to infer from this placard? Can it be true that the people of Lexfugton are required to get Mr. Harper's permission before they can send or take a trunk, or a box, or a bed, or wearing apparel over the railway? Are this people a community of scaves, that a master is set over them to say you may take this trunk and you shall not take that? Is Lexington a conquered province that Mr. Lincolo has appointed a Governor to rule over her people? "Permission? None other than his August Majesty, Mr. Inspector of Customs, J. A. Harper.

Reader, do you want to send a distant triend a gallon of old Bourbon? Go first and ask Mr. Harper if he will be good enough to accord his royal assent. Do you want to send a trunk of clothes over the railroad? Go ask the Inspector of Customs to permit you. And this is free Government? This is liberty! This is what is called "supporting the Government, maintaining the Union, and upholding the laws." How long, how long will this people be linked by the syren song of Union into unresisting submission while the chains of slavery are being riveted upon them! When will a forbearing people uprise and hurl away the conspirators against their honor and their liberties? rise and huri away the conspirators aga their honor and their liberties?

orted for the Louisville Courier JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. ANDREW MONROE, JUDGE. TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.

Ordered that the Commissioner file the ettled account of W. H. Johnston, adminstrator of George Gretsinger, deceased. istrator of George Gretsinger, deceased.

Barbara Pound was appointed guardian of Frederick, Julia Ann, William, Charles and Mary Pound, with Jacob Humble, Philip Humble and Jacob Bassert sureties. On motion of Thes. Epps, a rule is ordered against G. W. Morris to file sale bill and inventory as administrator of Raney Williams and to show cause why he should not be removed as administrator.

Williams and to show cause why he should not be removed as administrator.

Stirman vs. Gathright—On motion of plaintiff to quash execution returnable ist March, 1862, and to have it issued for the usual time, because the Relief Law of May, 1861, is unconstitutional. Argument heard, and the Court took time.

Commonwealth of Kentneky, by Josephine B. Carraway, vs. Isaate R. Smith, on charge of bastardy. Continued to 4th Monday in this month (August.)

Mary M. Winchester appointed guardian of Wm. C. and Laurence D. Winchester—

L. L. Dorsey, security.

of win. C. and Emirence D. Winchester— L. L. Dorsey, security. Commonwealth of Kentucky, by Lizzie Melhaupt vs. Emile Beck, on charge of bastardy. Continued to 4th Monday in Angust. License issued to Juent Harris to peddle

in the State of Kentucky. Also, to R. H. Brentlinger to peddie three months in the Breathinger to peddie three months in the county of Boyle.

In pursuance of a proclamation of the Governor of Kentucky, acting under an order of the Kentucky Mulitary Board, all arms, equipments, and munitions belonging to the State, not now in possession of lawfulty organized Military Companies, must be returned to the State Arsemi. I therefore request that all officers and other persons having in their possession or er persons having in their possession, or under their control, any arms, equipments or munitious belonging to the State, and not in the hands of lawfulty organized companies, do deliver the same to J. Wash Davis, Speriff of this county, that they may

al at Frankfort. [Reported Expressly for the Courses] POLICE COURT.

be forwarded to the Quartermister Gener

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE. Monday, August 6, 1831. Peace Warrant.—Pat Meilingh, J. Mar-in and John Reil were presented on a beice warrant sued ont by Margaret Marth Own bond of Martin in \$200 for six months. warrant as to the other two was

OFTRAGEOUS CONDUCT -Jacob Fias and Frank McCorkle, two of the Lineoin soihers from Rouseau's Brigade across the river were arrested, charged with being disorderly intheir conduct. The testimo-ny showed that after Crutchfield was wounded in the difficulty at the Galt House, these young mea enderwised to fores an entrance linto the room where the foretan entrance into the room where the coeters were dressing Mr. Cruichfild's wounds, stating that they wante the mid who shot Selvige, Buil of \$500 even for 6 months. Wm. Cross buil.

Disonderly,—Chas. Miller, another of the Lincotn soldiers, was presented for bring disorderly in his conduct. Charlie alleges that be was in the battle of Barbonrville, and that the gun he was parading the streets with was one that he took

dismissed.

ng the streets with was one that he took rom a "Rekel." He said he was here on a forlough. The Judge remarked that he though that Miller was a deserter, and he enrinded him to jail until the furlough as produced. Peace Warrant -Goo. Dippes was

arrested on a peace warrant such out by John Whitman. Own bond in \$100 to an-swer an assuit.

DRUNKEN WOMEN.—Mary Green, Mary Direken Woven.—Mary Green, Mary Dinebue, and Margaret D.liz, a hard set, were all presented in the charge of being full of bud whisky and very bolsterons in their conduct. Ball in \$100 for a month. Abusing his family. Danie, a brute in the shape of a man, was presented, charged with abusing his family. Bail in \$200 for six months.

\$200 for six months.

STEALING A COAT.—H E. Morris was 21rested charged with sterling a coth contworth over \$41 com Frank Zin singer. The propi was not sufficient and he was dis-

INDECENCY OF LINCOLN'S SOLDIERS .-The war correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, writing from Western Virginia. makes these remarks about the gross indecency of Lincoln's soldiers in that region: I feel it my duty, less as a reporter of plain in the name of public decency of the cress violation of civil zed intercourse perpetrated here by our soldiers by e heir naked persons in shoats at a of the day, and in the most public places of the river. I have never seen public propriety disregarded on so wholesale a scale in the same way, and wi hont any necessity whatever, as a full half mile of the most secluded part of the stream is well adapted for every class of buthers.

A VIRGINIAN'S DILEMMA.—Mr. Fank-ner, late American Minister to France, who is still at Paris, says that he considers his colitical position the most anomaions on second, for he is claimed by four governments. The Government of the United States, the Government of the Confederate States, the Government of Eastern and the Government of Western Virginia, while two opposing armies are marching around his farm. Mr. Faulkner fives at Martinsburg. He sais by the Fulton on the 23d, and it is to be hoped that by he time he arrives home the said farm will have passed under the nudisputed jurisdictor of the good old Union.—[Paris Cor. N. Y. Times.

LOUISVILLLE

WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST?

Onr correspondents sometimes com plain, and with much apparent reason, or the non appearance of their contributions to the Courier. With every disposition to accommodate our friends, and to give the public the beneuit of their opinions suggestions, and arguments, such has been the press on our columns that we have found it impossible to do so in meet

The Result of the Election.

The result of the election on Menday is not yet fully known; erough returns, how ever, have been received to warrant th conclusion that the se-called Union party has elected a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature.

We are by no means disappointed at this result. The majority of the I view party in June of tifty-four thousand, was known to be too great to be overcome in the brief period of six weeks. All we anticipated was a largely increased Southern Right vote, and this, judging by the return sire ediver, has been seemed.

Although again defented, we see no reson for else our igement, or doubt at to the ultimate position of Kernacky. The Union vote on No day was not for the Union unconditional y, and this will be dimenstrated whenever our post lo are forced to decide the question whether they will apice their destinies with the North or with the South. Fera time the people nay be de luded by false issues and the sophistries of dengning demagogues, but we cannot promit curselyes to believe that they can be permanently unisled.

The result of the election determines that Kentucky will maintain her pre-ent attitude of neutrality. This is the extent of the Union triangle. It does not mean that Kentucky will take up arms for the Lin coln Government, or that she will pay her proportion of the tax levied to carry on the war. These are questions which eid not enter into the recent canvass, and which are hereafter to be decided.

The Southern Rights party in the con test just closed had much to contend with. It was urged that its trlumph would at ouce precipitate Kentucky into secession, and inaugurate civil war in our midst. The Uniouis's claimed that their policy had preserved peace throughout the State and had shielded us from the fate of Missouri and Virginia. The success of the Union party it was urged would scenre centinued peace, and its defeat would make Kentucky the battle ground of the contending armies of the North and South. These considerations, and the peeuliar geographical position of Kentuckywith an exposed frontier seven hundred miles lu extent-contributed mainly to the triumph of the Union party.

The largely increased vote for the South ern Rights candidates is a cheering indication of future success. Although defeated, we should not relax our efforts. The destiny of Kentucky is with the South; her interests, her geographical position. her institutions, all render her union with the South inevitable. It is a mere question of time. The present position of Kentucky, in our opinion, will be disregarded and violated by the Federal Government, and in that event Kentucky will be driven to upsheath her sword, and make com mon cause with the South. When that time shall arrive, we look to the Union men of our State, like the Union men of Virginia and Tennessec, to be the first to viudicate the violated houor of Kentucky,

Abandoning Neutrality,

We see it stated in a letter to the Cincinnatl Gazette, dated near Cumberland Gap, July 21, 1861, that "Hon. Green Adams has returned home and advises all Union meu to lay aside neutrolity, and prepare to take up arms to fight for the Government."-This advice is similar to that given by Mr. Holt in Lis speech a short time since in this eity. We have uo doubt it is the intentiou of the leaders of the Union party, whenever they think Kentucky is sufficiently debauched, and when they shall have disarmed the Southern Rights men throughout the State, to abandon their neutrality and take up arms and fight for the Lincoln Government. We notice that efferts are already being made to provoke hestilities between this State and Tennessee, and it has already been proposed that the Legislature at its uext session shall inquire by what authority Tennessee stations troops upon her own soil at Cumberland Gap. By prevoking a difficulty with Tennessee it is thought that Kentucky will be driven from her neutrality, and will at once take up arms for the Federal Government. It is, however, with the people to say whether or not this programme shall be carried out.

Nothing has contributed so much to produce alienation and bitterness of feeling between the parties in this State as the introduction of guns, by the Federal Government for the purpose of arming the so-called loyal citizens. Some fiftecu thousand arms have already been distributed to be used, it is said, to prevent Kentucky from withdrawing from the Union. But, not satisfied with being abundantly supplied with arms by the General Government, it is now proposed that the next Legislature shall pass an act disbanding the "State Guard;" thus placing the arms now in possession of that organization under the control of the Military Board to be distributed solely among Union men. When the Southern Rights men are completely disarmed, and when the Unionists are armed both by Lincoln and the State authorities, then it is thought

that Kentucky loyalty may be preserved. We can scarcely believe that the Legis lature will carry out the programme laid ont for it by the leaders of the Union party. Southern Rights citizens have contributed their proportion to support the State; they have been guilty of no act of disloyalty; they are entitled to their share of the public arms; and to be deprived of them on account of their political sentiments is an outrage which the people of Kentucky will never sanction.

WHAT LINCOLN CAN DO.-The New York Times says that "it appears by an examination of the two volunteer bills, that one thing suplemental to the other, that the President has power to call one million men into the field, although that extent of authority was not, it is believed, designed. It is not thought, therefore that more than 500,000 men will be accepted.11

Bishop, a States Right man, was shot and killed by one Barnes, at Falmouth, Fendleton county, on the day of the elco-

The "Irrepressible Conflict." Mr. Sewand in his notorious speech at Rochester, on October 25th, 1858, stated

that the irrepresible conflict between "free labor and slave labor" would result n the triumph of either slavery or freedom. In this speech he prophecied "that the rice fields of South Carolina, the sugar plantations of Louisiana, and the cotion inds of Mississippi would still yield their teeming creps to earich the North even after this conflict was decided, and even after every slave that stood upon the soil of the continent of America had been libe rated, and free labor should with victorious banner relgu supreme, as the sole and only kind of labor tolerated throughout the length and breadth of this land." "We cannot spare the South," said Mr. Seward in Lis Detreit speech, "por even Cuba, or Mexico, for we want the whole of this continent comented and bound together in one great and glorious UNION conscerated to Republican Liberty and Human Freedom." We want the negro, too, to cultivate the Southern fields, but he must work as a

free citizen and not as a bondman." These are the principles upon which a bare majority of the Northern people elected Mr. Lincoln, and these are the principles which Mr. Lincoln feels himself instructed to carry out; for, says he, the majority must rule, and the people alone can reverse their verdict at the ballot hox.

Bearing in mind the foregoing facts in reference to the conflict for human freedem waged by the Republican party against the Southern slaveholder, we must rememher also that Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln the African bondman by the slow and tediand the gradual reconstruction of the Supreme Ceuri. With Congress and the Executive and the Supreme Court all nuder their central, THEN the Republican party conla do as they pleased in reference to

the bondium of the South. Against this revolutionary doctrine, Fowever, the Southern States rebelled, and sought refuge from this subversion of their constitutional rights by withdrawing from ail union with a section so reckless of political and meral obligations.

This jut a new phase upon matters, and instantly seeing an opportunity to bring ble conflict by the arbitrament of the to its people unsettles the whole theory of the independence of the United States of about a final termination of his irrepressi-Union ery, "For freedom, he said, has triemphed and is safe, but the Union is in triumphed and is safe, but the Union is in danger; if we lose the Union we will lose the victory for freedom;" and he sent home of laws made in pursuance thereof within the Illinois delegates last winter to rally the hosts of the free States to reelain the South from the hands of traitor Rebels, whose property Congress now proposes to confiscate. Thus, if the Federal Government should succeed in putting down "the rebellion," every man in the South will be despeiled of his property, which will be forfeited to the Federal Government to pay the expenses of the war, and or ALL

THE INHABITANTS OF THE SECEDED SLAVE STATES, THE AFRICAN BONDMAN ALONE WILL BE REGARDED AS TRUE AND LOYAL. According to Mr. Seward's programme the emancipated boudmau, as the squatter owner of the fields forfeited by his rebel master, will continue to supply the North with cotton and sugar and rice, and nowhere, over the whole length and breadth of the land will slavery have a focthold. It is true, the wily leaders of the Republican party in Cengress do not openly avow the cmaneipation of the negro as the purpose of the war, but they desire to keep up the war

THE BONI MAN WILL BE ONE OF ITS NECES-SARY CONSEQUENCES. The principle of maintaining the Integrity of the Union, and even, after the abolition of slavery, of still wielding the immense products of the South for the benefit of the North, is the very pith and marrow of Mr. Seward's irrepressible conflict. The Louswille Journal of Thursday last, thus pointment of Commissioners by our own Government to hear and report such proforcibly and cloquently put the whole posals of amity as the Commissioners of the Confederate States may be instructed Limself could not have enforced his doctrine in language more apt and more con-

ludced, wherever civilization has penetrated, the American planters of cotton have proclaimed that Cottou is King, an inexplay all-corquering sing, not only serenely defying, in the midst of his supremacy, and by authorizing the subaltern military officers to presently special regulations for all autogonisms, but making them all tributants of the midstary service, imprison citizens at their discretion, and discretar the mandata utary to his dominion. Great Britain is their discretion, and disregard the mandate regarded as the most powerful ally of this Kieg, and the immediate subjects of this monarch of fibres flaunt it in the very face of Eegland, that, though she spent many hundreds of millions of dollars to relieve herself of her servitude to American cotton, a total failure was the reward of her zeal" against negro wool.

* * * * ty wuich has claimb red to power over the fragments of a nation, is made glaringly apparent, when the Republican Congress COTTON EXCEPT AS SLAVES, THERE-has no rebuke to offer for its violated pri-

We grant all these claims in their fullness. And now, as intelligent, rational people, people capable of self government, people who can will and do whatever is best for their own welfare, what is our duty? If it be true that the holders of the American cotton erop hold the world in leading strings and are the masters of the destinies of all people, could anything be more absurd, more foolish, more suicidal, than that the people of the United States should let this batou of power fall from their grasp? For eighty-five years the common labors of the people of the United States have been engaged earnestly in States have been engaged earnestly in building up this power, and can any one outside of a lunatic asylum snppose that the United States can deliberately throw it

away to be used for their own destruction? While the world was slowly building up, in the thorough ares of invention, the means for the domicion of this King, the various people of this Union were contributing their full quota for his conquests. State after State emancipated the slaves in their midst; manufacturers slowly grew, the great grain interests began to expand, commerce spread her wlugs for daring flights, and, when KING COTTON mounted his throne, he boasted that his power was secured by a tripardte alliance, consisting of Western agriculturists, Southern planters, and English manufacturers. In the very year that the Abolitionists declared war upon the Colonization Society, the people of the United States armed King Cotton with a vast accession of power by exilnguishing the Indian titles in the Slave States to fiftythe Indian titles in the Slave States to fifty-five millions of aeres of land and by remov-ing the Indians. And can any one indulge the foolish idea, that, since the common labors of the people of the United States there culminated in building up a power in cotton which Southern worshipers say con-trols the movements of all notions, the United States will relinquish their grasp of this secpter? Every argument that pro-United States will relinquish their grasp of this acciden? Every argument that proclaims the power of King Cotton equally proclaims that the people of the United States will retain their hold upon it as an integral part of their own power. If the people of the United States are not fit subjects for Bedlam, this will be their unanimous decision. The kingship of cotton and the Union of these United States are indissoluble unities.

of no kind of danot, for any other termination of the contest will cost more blood, treasure, sacrifices, and suffering than this. If the power of King Cotton is as great, as overwhelming as his worshippers claim it is, the people of the United States might as well be asked to surrender all their seaports to farriging domination the right of ports to foreign domination, the right of suffrage, the right of trial by jury, and even he name of a nation, as to submit to the demand that we shall quietly yield up the sovereignty said to belong to King Cotton. On this point we are willing to rest the whole asset whole case.

The Northern Democracy-Cheering

The Democracy of the Northern States, we are gratified to observe, are that ranging themselves in opposition to the usurpations of Lincoln and the unhallowed war of subjugation now being waged against the South. They understand the true objects of the war, and declare them to be the externination of Slavery-the obliteration of State lines, and the consolidating In the General Government of the reserved rights of the States.

From Maine to Iowa the Democracy are speaking out in favor of peace and Contitutional liberty. They are as deeply interested as the people of the South in the preservation of their political rights, and they cannot fail to see that if the violation of the Federal Constitution longer coutinues, Republicau institutions will

cense to exist at the North. We have already published the proceedngs of numerous meetings held in the Northern States, indicating a great reaction in popular sentiment. We now publish the resolutions adopted at a convention of the Democracy of Butler county, Oxio, held at originally proposed the emancipation of Hamilton, August 31, 1831. The resolutions breathe the aucient spirit of State ous process of Constitutional amendments | Rights Democracy, and we cannot doubt that upon them the Northern Democracy will ultimately triumph.

The following are the resolutions: DESCLETIONS ADOPTED AT THE DEMOCRAT 1C CONVENTION, AT HAMILTON, EUTLOR COUNTY, OBIO, AUGUST 50, 1891.

WHEREAS, The "Bill of Rights," of Ohio filtens teat "all political power or sover-signcy is inherent in the people of each state respectively; and that they have the right to after, reform or abolish their Gay. rament whenever they may deem it no WHEREAS, "Governments are instituted

among men deriving their just powers from the cousent of the governed;" and WHEREAS, The coercion of a State to

America; and WHEREAS, The people of eleven States their boundaries, having deliberately revoked the delegated powers heretotore exercised by their trustee, the United States

lovernment; and Whereas, An immense army has been raised for the avowed purpose of compelling the people of the several States to re cognize the Constitution of the United States as their supreme law and irrevocable act; and WHEREAS, The two hundred and teu

thousand (210,000) Democrats of Ohio, at their last State Convention refused to entertain the idea of coercing a State to reuru to the Union; and
Whereas, By the act of the President

of the United States, instigated thereto by the irrepressible fanaties, a furious inter-neoine war exists, which has aroused every latent animosity, and which promises to increase and intensity every projudice in the minds of the people of the contending Stater; and WHEREAS, The Democracy of the State

of Ohio are called upon to make preparato endeavor to restore peace to their dis tracted country; therefore

Resolved, That the Democracy of Butler

BECAUSE THEY BELIEVE THE PREEDOM OF County, in Convention assembled, declare as the result of their deliberate judgment, that a war for forcing upon the sovereign people of a State, even the best fe Government, is neither wise, just, consti-tutional, nor practicable; that we solemnly protest against its further continuance for so fatuous a purpose; deurand a peaceable adjustment of all controversy existing between the United States and Confederate States, and insist upon the immediate apo offer.

Resolved, That the President of the United

trine in language nucre apt and more convincing:

Cotton is King-Who shall Possess in Throve?—Throughout the length and breadth of this land, throughout the world,

and deserves impeacement for his high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That the incapacity of the par-COTTON EXCEPT AS SLAVES, THE REFORE HE OPPOSES ALL SCHEMES OF
EMANCIPATION.

(The foregoing paragraph, which we put
in capitals, is a quotation in the Journal,
erronecusly, however, attributed to Southern authority.)

* * * * * *

when it lants to perform its Constitutional duty, in calling the culpable
Executive to a rigid account, when with
eager eycophancy it votes one fourth more
men aud money than the President deunanded, or the emergency required, and
when with unequaled folly it attempts to
patch a brokon Constitution with such
worthless range as retroactive laws

for his recent fearless exposure of the vio-lations of the Constitution by the present Administration, deserves the warmest commendations, not only of his immediate constituents, but of the f. iends of free and Constitutional Government every-

where.

Resolved, That we receive with abhorrence, the proposal to athliate with the
party in this State, which has so lately pretended to abandon its organization, and
that we expect the State Central Committee to reject every overture from that that we expect the state Central Commit-tee to reject every overture from that quarter with silent contempt.

Resolved, That it is now more than ever incumbent on the Democratic party to maintain its organization, and that its mis-sion in the present controversy is to make every lawful endeavor to preserve intact the safeguards of the Constitution, to restrain all unwarrauted usurpations of pow-er, and to prevent the employment of armed force for the subversion or Infringe-

meut of the lawful authority of the several States.

Resolved, That treason against the United Resolved, That treason against the United States consists only of overt acts of levying war against the same, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, that "every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments ou all subject.;" and that no one can be justly stigmatized as a traitor for the honest excess of that privilege. creise of that privilege.

STARVING TROOPS BEFORE ACTION .- AS an instance of the spirit animating all our troops, the 6th North Carolina regiment went immediately from the cars to the battle of Manassas, after eating no meal since Saturday morning. They joined in the pursuit, and were too exhausted to return to camp, but bivouacked on the field.—
[Richmond Enquirer.

mous decision. The kingship of cotton and the Union of these United States are indiscoluble unities.

No morial power can separate them unless it be a power that can grind both to dust. The ultimatum of the contest may cost blood, tressure, eacrifices and suffering, but that the incissorable connection of the cotten power with the Union of these States will be the ultimatum admits ington.—[Cor. Phil. Leq.

BY B. H. M'COWN,

WILL begin its next section to 10th Sentem and complete environment and complete environment

Qusiness Amices.

Mone: LOANED.-Ladies or gentlemer equiring loans of any amount on Diamonds ite, etc., can be accommodated by applying a' the Exchange office, 456 Market street, however Third and Fourth, north side. from one above Pourth. Tickets in the Shelby College and Havana plan Lotteriez for sale, or for warded to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Pasiness prompt, honorable, and strictly confidential. A. BLAND sept0 drf

ADVICE, -As the hot season is approach lng, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Puriller," It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The lumense quantity of it that is sold dally, is proof enough of its great virtues in thoroughly removing all impure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delieions to take. See the advertisement in an other column. an. 5-d1m.

To CASH BUYERS.—In conforming to the ustom of the times, Martin & Crumbaugh, 304 Fourth street, are offering their large and attractive stock of goods for cash at a very heavy reduction. Their stock of Dress Goods is still very large, to which they would call particular attention, as they intend, in that line of goods, to offer extra inducements. Their domestic stock is one of the largest in the city, embracing arious brands of Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Pillow Linens, Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Allendale Spreads, White Goods in all their varieties, Embroideries and Lace Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Fans, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, besides many other desirable goods, to a'l of which they ask the special attention of cash largers, july1

NUMBERTURE. -- Wharton & Bennett keep lways on hand a very large assortment of binet furniture of every description at whole de and retail, cheap for cash. Their mouto quick sales and small profits. Recollect the 103. 502 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF PRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than atany previous season, consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawus, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English barege, checked French silks, 75 cents ver yard; black silks, plain siiks, all shad s pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and juccaets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambries, soft finish cambries, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all wldths; cottonades aud heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton hacting.

All of which will be sold low at G. B. TABB'S. m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE. BARDSTOWN, KY.

STUDIES will be resumed in this Institution as usual on the first MONDAY of Sentember TERMS PER SESSION OF TEN MONT'S: - Ma'rleula to fee, \$10 Board, Tuition, Washing, &c., \$10.9

Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the present time payment for each half resident will be required invariable in advence. No studying will be consequently be admented untest the sum of \$100 a derostied with the Treasurer, and an additional sum of \$50, if the student is be furnished with clothing by the College.

THOS. O'NEIL, S. J., President, and dim&w4 EDWARD TRABUE......WM. U. LUCUS.

TRABUE & LUCUS. NASHVILLE.....TENNESSEE. No 73 Public Square, near City Hotel,

WE are trapared to make liberal CASH AD-VANCES on every discription of Dry Goods, Clething, Varieties, Boots Stoes Hars, Bardware, Cuttery, &c. Act. also any disclution of Greenies and Provi lons; or we will receive and forward or store any of the above Merchandise consigned to us

L B, & T, D Fite,
W. S Eckin & Co.,
A J Duncan & Co.,
II. & II. Douglas,
Joton Morcow & Son.

But d Jm²

Warren & Co.,
Warren & Co.,

HOME GROWN TURNIP SEED, OF 1861 NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING,

J. D. BONDURANT.

From select stocks, and matured under the su pervision of an experienced Seedsman,) Seed and Agricultural Warehouse,

624 MAIN STREET, NEAR SIXTH, LOUISVILLE, KY. LOUISVILLE, KY.

QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS COTATIONS SOFIALDWED, WHERE LESS
than 30 hs arc taken.

W'lte Flat Dutch (deshrable for table in Spring). 600 \$\times\$ 100 hs.

Early Red, or Purple Top. 60
White Stone. 50
Winter, or Russlan. 40
In Papers, \$2.50 \$\times\$ 100 \$\times\$ 100
Liberal Discount to the Trade

Liberal Discount to the Trade. SUBAR-65 hhds Sugar in store and for sale by TVLER & MASTIN. Coffee by [au6] TYLER & MARTIN. SUGAR-100 bbl: Double Refined Crushed Sugar In stre and for sale by au6 TYLER & MARTIN.

Rosin-300 bols Nos 1 and 2 Rosio in et re and for sale by [au8] TYLER & MARTIN. WIHSKY-7M bois Copper Whisky, from one to six years old, in store and for sale by au6 TYLER & MARTIN. THER & SIGNATURE AND STATE OF THE AND ST SODA ASH-50 casks Kurtz's Soda Ash, 81 7 cent Strengto, in store and tor sale by au6 TYLER & MARTIN. SOD *-100 kegs New Castle B. C. Soda in store and for sale by TYLER & MARTIN.

PISH160 bbis Nos 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel:
200 kits Nos 2 and 3
10 bbis No. 1 raimon;
5) boxes Codibs;
In stree and for sale by
au6

TYLER & MARTIN.

FOR FLAGS.

A SUPPRIOR ARTICLE of the different colors just received and for sale love by HITE's "MALL, Caroet and Furnishing Wares one, and Mainst, between Third and Forth. TEACHER WANTED. FOR an Academy in the interior of Kentncky. A Southern lady, capable of teaching French. Address G., box 868, Louisville Post-onice.

FOREST ACADEMY, BY B. H. M'COWN,

Miscellancous.

COTTON LANDS FOR NEGROES. The undersigned, as seen has abstract has abstract worth of arknass and Mississipa Lunds which he will extange for Negrees, Stocks City Property, or almost any thin tracketable—you improve places J. B. WHITMAN. No. 411 Main's rect.

COAL! COAL TO THE PUBLIC!

HAVING taken t'e office formerly occupied by M. Drivo & Sons, west the of Index street, believe notelling and Market, cam prepared to furnish the very best quality of PITTSECTRAL and other COAL in large or small quantities, at the lowest system of the coal system of the coal and dim S. J. STUART.

CLARET WINE-for cases good Claret Wine; 20 casks do do de; In store and for sale by ANTHONY ZANONE & SON, Fifth street, below Mala

BRANDIAS—
3 packazes "Pelle Voiven" Branda;
50 do "Bernard & Co," do;
15 do Planat do;
In store and for sale by
ANTHONY ZANONE & SON.
au5
Pith street, below Matz.

SUNDRIES—
20 bbls Sauterne Wine:
75 boxes do dc;
50 no Brandy Chemies;
25 case Sardines;
45 case Sardines;
Vermonth Abstutte Maratchine;
Anisette Cordial, As arted Cordusts;
Olive Oil, Macyro, I, Champogne Ac., &c.;
In store and lor sale by
ANTHONY ZANONE & SON.
Fifth street, below Main.

LOUIS JEFFERSON, (Formerly in the Store of R L. Talbot & Co.,) Druggist and Apothecary, Southwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets

LOUISVILLE, KV. Having recently pugchased from Dr. John Sarg at his Stock and Fixtures, and having made pare additions thereto in the shape of Fresh Brugs, Chemical Per inner, Curas, Foliacco, Fura Fignors, &c., &c., I non new prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor us with a call. Physicias 'Prescriptions correfully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

HAVING sold my stock of Druzs, Medicines, 1 ake great pleasure recommending him to the patron-ker inv friends, as they will find him to be an experienced Apothecary, JOHN FABRIENT, with the control of the control of

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION! Saddles, Harness, Swords, Pistols and Military Articles,

Of all kinds made to order in the best and most approved style and at the very lowest prices. Person in want of anything in my line will please rive mescall—third door from Main, on Third street, my7 ddm

JOHN CROSS & CO.

MRS. A. E. PORTER, Millinery

FANCY STORE,

No. 337 Market street, bet, Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE KY

DR. J. WILSON, VETERINARY SURGEON. Dr. W. respectfully announces to the citizens of Louisville and its vicinity, that he is practicing the above profession in all its various branches and trusts, by strict attention, to merit their future patronage. patronage.

Ir. W. having long experience in the northwest of the United States, In the treatment of all diseases to which they are subject, feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. call.

12 Advice, Horse and Cattle Medicine. Liniments, Ointwents, &c. may be had at his Diepen sary, at HENRY DUNCAN'S LIVERY ETABLE. Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Operations skillfully performed. mvi5d3m

SHOEMAKERS WANTED!

wan TED to make Kip and thick work. Coastant engloyment and prompt pay. Enquire of
jys dlm 4 Inn Block, Nashvil e, Tenn FRUIT JARS!

s Patent Fruit Jars. Glass

Tops. Willoughby's Patent Fruit Jurs, Tin Tops. Newman's Patent Fruit Jars, Tin Tops.
Tempest's Patent Fruit Jars, Eartheuware.
Kentucky Glass Works Jars, Cork

Stoppers.

With ave on hand a very large stock of the above JARS, to which we would call the attention of all persons who intend to preserve fresh Fruit as we are determined to self them off all prices to sait the times. As all of them have been tried successfully, especially the first mentioned (for which we are he exclusive agents), commend is innecessary. All orders addressed to us shall receive our prompt attention. WALTON & BARRET, jet 250 m. 486 Maio street Lanicellie, Ky.

ARKANSAS COTTON LANDS, BOTEC-ARRANSAS CUTTON LANDS, ROTEC-TED BY LEVEES, AND NEAR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH FRACT INEXCHANGE FOR NEGROES -TO-WIT:

INRST TRACT-Of 1,500 acres, on Alligator BaI you, three niles from Missi shipl river, back
of Walout Bend, in Criticalen county, below Mem
phis: 100 acres deadened.

phis: 100 acres deadened.

SECOND TRACT-Life acres, on the line of Rairoad from Gaines' Landing and back of Bayou Bartholomew, in Drew county.

TitiRD TRACT-3 000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake in Phillips county, two miles from Mississippiriver, 200 acres five-year old deadening.

FOURTH TRACT-1,000 acres on Old Town Ridge and Lake, one mile from Mississippi river, 200 acres decred, 400 acres deadened six years, with all necessary buildings

with all necessary buildings

FIFTH TRACT-1.90n acres, on Old Towo Ridge
and Lake, four inless from Mississippl river; 40d
acres in high state of cultivation, 309 acres old
dendening, with No. 1 Dwelling and Pantation
buildings.

Persons desiring more information will please
address GEORGE W. JOHNSON, at Georgetown,
Ky., W. JHENSON, at Crittenden county, Ark.,
and Mr. J. S. MATHEWS, at Order county, Ark.,
and Mr. J. S. MATHEWS, at Order W. JOHNSON,

myl7 dif W. V. JOHNSON.

C. HAMS—Casks and tierces A. W. Macklin.
S. & Sun's very superior. Sugarcured Hams rece ved per railroad and ior sale by
T. I. JEFFERSON,
jy25 corner First and Market ste. VIRGINIA TOBAUCO—10 bores Holland's Empress just received and for sale by T. L. JEFFERSON. The White Sulphur Springs,

Greenbrier County, Va. THIS celebroted Watering Place will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th inst.

eured.

my29 dtawir J. HUMPHRETS, President. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. 田 百 色 報 二 二 二 第 二 元

NO PREIGHTS will be received at the Depot of the Louisville and Nashville Rairroad after 5 o'clock P. M.

jy20 dtf

W. F ARRIS, Agent. WARD & CARY, WHOLESALE

LIQUOR MERCHANTS, Main street, bet. Fifth and Sixth. HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT PRICES

To suit the times—

25 bbls Ginger Brandy;
50 bbls Blackberry Brandy;
30 bbl Cherry do;
39 bbls Raspberry do;
100 bbls Sweet Malaga Wine;
60 bbls Ginger do;
40 bbls Muscat do;
29 K casks Port Wine;
30 bbls Lemon Cordial;
75 bbls Rye Whisky (various brands);
225 bbls pure old Bourbon Whisky;
25 K casks Seignette Brandy;
And a seneral assortiment of Liquors, Cigars,
fine Virginia Tobacco. myl dit WILLIAM KAYE.

DELL and Brass Founder, Water street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky., is prepared to make Bells for Churches, Steambeats, 'iszerna, &c., of all sizes and of superior tone, of which he keeps an assortment on band.

Also, Hose and Salt forers, Oli Globes, Cylinder Guage, and Stop Cocks, of every size, Copper kly., ets, Spelter Soluer and Brass Castings of every description.

eriztion
CASH paid for old Copper and Brass,
dit dif Little SALF. HULL FOR WHARF.

Cabin complete, for a wharf-boat, for saie low. Apply to it? It did Miscellaneous.

WOOLEN ON THE

FINE

(which is now being worn so FREE FROM GREASE and made of PERENATIVE WOOL.

PATA good supply of Negro Jeans and Linesy of and. L. BICHARDSON. and. aploaly&wly 2dist Office of Adams' Express Comp'y,

LOUISVILLE, JULY 22 1861.

3. 1. 3 Wile. Agent

OLD BOURBOA WHISKY. I have on hand and for sale, a lot of the finest OLD WHIS-KY in the State, from 6 to 10 years old, made to my order by the best whisky makers in the State. I warrant i' to be po per distilled, sweet mash, made from 10 to to de grees above proof. For father information, ad rees above proof. For father information, ad-

office, 277 Fourth street. E. E. WILLIAMS. BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADT can be accommodated with an excellent front room, and board the wist a private family, in a pleasant part of the right part of the righ

Spring Wagons! Spring Wagons! COOLING & BLUNSEN,

MAIN STPEET, PETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND Have for sale several-lase of Co. 20ct christed EPRING WASONS which they will sell tow was and diff CUAL! CUAL!

W. L. HTPPHY keeps constantly on hand a large aupply of the bost Phitsburg and Yough local Cost, Asio the "Hartford City Cost," none better for steamer cooking purposes; used hy many families of the city, who pronounce it nearly equation to Pittsburgh, and superior to any other now in use for steam and family purposes. All is skips a falt trial of it, and I warrant it will give satisfaction.—Sold woolesale and retail at the lowest cash prices. 137 Office existing Fourthstreet, below Marn, and Tulrdst eet, between Main and the contract of the contract o WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

the landred three-year ald Males, Real Estate, and Real Estate Notes (the city of Louis ville, Kv.) for NEGROES, Apply to John Burks, near this city.

JAMES B. EURKS 85 REWARD. STRAYED, a large Brindle COW: no mark, except a small streak of white down the back, and a small piece out of the left ear. Return to the corner Second

OHN H. KITZERO SECONDARY SYPHILIS! And Old Merenrial Diseases, Serofula, Ulvers

nercal Infection, Skin Diseases, Rhenna. tism, de., de., entirely Removed by Means of a new Medizated Funigation Buth,

and Humars, Impurity of the Blood, Ve-



Important to Females! tine department of our Dissensary is specially byoled to the treatment of the Diseases of Venales. Three fourths of the mortality among traction women is caused by Lucorrhea or "Whites," Savanl Weakress, Philiful and Suppre 4 d Menstraation, Nervous and Utererat Donling,

Apply to or address
GALEN'S WEAD DISPENSARY.
Louisville, Fr. (270 Office-No. 31t Flith street, betwee. Market no Jefferson. 1929 dawti

WATER! WATER! LOUISVILLE PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 404 TUIRD ST., BET GREEN & JEFFERSON.

Water Pipes, Hydrants, Hose, &c. WEARE prepared to introduce WATER PIPES into Dwellings, Stores and Factories, on reasonable terms. We have a full stock of Bath Tubs. Water Closets, Shower Baths, Wash Basins, Hytranis, Hose and Boxes. Having a long experience in the business, we invariantee to give entire with faction for all work entraited to us.

DONALY ATRADES.

umbers, Opened Jacob Bissery.

OXIGAP JEWELRY!

This is truly the age of wonder—the developements in all the varied brances of science; the skill displayed in every department of mechanism; the inzemulty brought to bear upon the diversibled powers of mechanical art; transcend by far the lierculean labors of the ancients. The greatest miracle of the age, however, has been achieved in getting up an entire set of Jewelry to cost but One Dollar. This fact has recently been noticed and scientifically commented upon in a magazine devoted to the culture of everything literary and artisplic. As an evidence of the lact, and in proof of the merited eulogy bestowed upon the articles in ourstron, call at the Store of NATHAN WHITE, on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, where may be found a large supply of articles of Jewelry, the cost of which is but One Dollar for choice of any article.

CHEAP JEWELRY!

TillE undersigned having the entire control of L. James F. Clarkson's interest in this establishment, will open the same for the reception of visit, or on the lith of June, with a promise to keep a plain and substantial Kentucky liete', including all the best supplies the country will axord, and solicits patronage TERMS OF BOARD:

A LL persons residing within the city limits, owning or having does in their possession, are bareby to lifee to comme them attein their premises until the stof september, less, under the penalty of \$20 for refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. Their programatorities are also requires to destroy all does running attarge during the above period.

Maton's Office, July 18, 1861. jp25 d20

CHOICE COAL. WE have just received by our tow-boat Wm Fox, a heavy tow of very superior PITLS BURGH GOAL, which we offer at the very low tarket price. HOWSER & FULTS (10a) Ounce, Market 21, bet, Sixth and Sevesth wils two

ABNER COOPER, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Buttor, Cheese and Produce, 145 FOURTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND RIVER
125 LOUISVILLE. RV. Medicinal.

Kentucky Jeans, FREE OF CHARGE.

PEMALE DISEASES

Dr. J. M. McLenn's Strengthening Cordial and Bleod

Parifier, BRY and & BUREOL IL THE HOURTD AND THE Maca Delicious and Delightful



McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases, of the Kid-neys and all Diseases arising from a Pisonlered Liv-er or Stomach, Dyapopsa, Hearburn, Inward Plies, Acadity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood o the Head, Pull Pain or Swimming in the Head, Empirication of the Head, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach Sor Functions. Acidits or Sickness of the Stomach, Julius of Rhoad o the Head, Polit Pain or Swimming in the Head, Enitation of the Head, Entered of Head, Some English of the Saln and Eyes, Night Sweads, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Christ or Side, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreaux, Languar, Despondent, or any Nervous Directs, Sores or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague for Childs and Fever.

OVER A MILLION OF BOTTLES

MARRIED PERSONS, here conscious of inability, from whatever whiting McLewis Street theming Condial a igh regenerator of the system; and all who

TO THE LADIES. M'LEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION. Wiltes, Obstructed or Fifficult Menstruction, In-continence of Urbe or Involuntary Discharse thereof, Fallier of the trouble, believes, Fattering and all Disches brighten't. Fermiles

Satier no Luzer! Take it according to Direction It will stimulate, star-schen, and inclourate you and cause the bloom of health to nount sourched scaln. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfac IU. HILDREY.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

If your children are sickly, puny, or afflored. Mc-Lean's Cordial will make them healthy, fat, and re-bust, Desay not a moment, try it, and you will be conviously. IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE. CAUT!ON: Beware of Druggists or dealers who

CAUTION.—Beware of Drumists or designs who may my to palm whom you some filters or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheen, by saying it is just as good. A wolf rish men, ask for Michael Strengthering Coreisland take nothing else, the only remedy that wild purp, the plose there can be a superior of the control of the same time strengther the system. One table showoful table getty morning—facting is a certain preventive for chotern, ohile and fever, very my prevalent disease. It is put up in large hastles and provided the same in the system.

Sole Proprietor of this Corlick.

Also M. Leuis a volcarle Oil Limitson.

Frincipal Depot on the corner of Phira and Pine streets, st. Louis, un. BRUEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

The best Lichness in the world.

The only safe and certain cure for Cancers, Piles, Tumors, swellings, and orenchele or golire, paralysis, newskips, weakness of the miscles, chronic or inflamatery rhermatism, elliness of the joints, contracted muncles or ligaments, et al. or tooth ache, bruises, sprains, wounds, fresh cuts, ulcern, fever sores, caked in asts, sores hipples, burne scales, sore into at, or any inflamation or pain, no ditterence how severe, or how ions the disease may discretize how severe, or how loss the discretize may have existed. McLean's Celebrased Linitarent is a correlative mediate the discretized Linitarent is a correlative mediate the many helics have been saved a like of decrey disade and misery by the use of this invaluable mediate.

valuable medicine.

McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment

Will relieve pain simest instantaneously, and wild cleanse, parify, and heat the fullest sores in incredibly short time.

For Horses and other Animals

McLean's celebrated liniments the only sur and reliable remedy for the cure of spavio, ring bone, wind gets, spinis, undatured limps, nodes, or swellings. It will never fail to cure of spavio, ring bone, wind gets, spinis, undatured limps, nodes, or swellings. It will never fail to cure of spavio, for sprains, bruises, servatches, cracked heels, chaics, syddle or collar salls, cets, sores or wounds, it is an intallible remedy. Apply it so directed, and a cura is certain in every instance.

Then tritle no longer with the many wortcless Liniments offered to you, Obtain a supply of Dr. McLean's celebrated Liniments, it will cure you.

Corner of Third and Pinesis, St. Louis, Mo. RAYMOND & TYLER. Aronts, Fourth street also it. II. CARBEI, Markes street between Third and Fourth, and by dealers everywhere.

and deods with the contraction of the contraction of

LOUISVILLE Private Medical Dispensary, Conducted on the European Man, For the Cure of all Private Discases.



sies, Costractions. Sc. Price, by mail, \$1 and a pestage status.

CAUTION:—These Pills should not be taken ducing processes they are sure to produce assumer, as they are sure to produce assumer, as the processes and their case, send a list of said questions as we would sak on a personal interview, and on receipt of their case, send a list of said questions as we would sak on a personal interview, and on receipt of their stilled out, we will forward medigines particularly adapted to the case, free from damage or observation, to assume out of the newsor, while for cruner adapted to the care, free from amage or observation, to any part of the country, with full directions for use.

Consultation may be held from 8.A. M. to 9.P. M. (2004) from 8 to 11 A. M.) At the otice, Northeast corner of Third and Marketst rests. Private, entrance on Third street, Louisville My.

137 The above business with hereafter be conducted under the name and style of 9.R. H. (8. MILLOR & CO., to whom a 1 orders and letters should be addressed. Dr. (4.A.TES can, as berefolors, be organized personality, during business bours, on all deserces involvable. How a forcest the name and 137 Secrecy involvable. How a forcest the name and 137 Secrecy involvable.

BOYS' ZOUAVE CAPS just received at

A DEAD FAILURE.-A New York letter tells us that the "fashionable scason"-in the ordinary acceptation of the term-has been a dead fallure this year. Pretty much all of "the hest society" are worrying through the solstice in town, a necessary consequence of the war, which constrains the MacFilmseys to economise and curioil expenses, and to do without that love of a cottage at Newport, those delicious drives at saratoga, and the annual firtations at Niagara, Rockaway, &c., &c. Viewed in this aspec, war ls. to some extent, a posi tive moral relormer.

The planters of Hinds county, Mississippi, subscribed 25,000 bales of cotton to the Confederate Loan. This is one-half of the crop of the county.

Prom the Frankfort Ycom and

The Journal's Calumniation of Gov. Magoffin the Present for Violating Kentucky Neurosality.

Who will now place any, even the sligstest reliance, upon any professions of Magadin & Co., that they will respect the position (of non-trainer) which Kentucky has assumed? Who will now doubt that Magadin & Co., are in league with deft. Davis and followers, constantly scheaming and plotting in secret reast to bring war to our homes and freshles? The vertest drebrands and anarchists that ever trod the soil of Kentucky are the gang of secession leaders headed by the present Governor of Kentucky. They deserve the excention of every pair of in the State.—[Louisville Jour., July, 23d.]

Whenever the Louisville Journal medies setting my mischief afoot, it is sure be heralded by unscrupulous calminies ainst other parties. This shallow trick attempted in the article from which we quote the extract above, to which, we have guete the extract above, to which, we have to say in reply, that the interrogative and positive imputations lannehed are wickedly calumnions. No evidence can be addited, worthy of any credence, tending to inculpate Gov. Mageflin in any failure to respect the neutrality of Kenincky. No evidence can be addited, entitled to respectful consideration, that the Governor is in league with Jeff. Davis or others, scheming and pletting to bring war into scheming and pletting to bring war into Kentneky. And it is a most incendiary, numanly falschood, which stigmatizes Gov. Magotlin and his friends as tirebrands and

marchists.
The authors of these groundless calumnies will themselves receive, as they richly deserve, the execrations of all good citizens. Not one thought ever entertained by him, not one word ever uttered by him not one act ever performed by him, public or private, can be pointed out by any man of honor and truth, impeaching in the slightest degree the loyalty of disadhe-rence to Kentucky's chosen attitude of neutrality. But on the centrary, his thoughts, words, and acts, his tongue and pen, have all been carnest y and unceasingly directed to the maintenance of that potion; and no man of the self styl d Union parry could have done it with more vigi-lance, lidelay, and ab lay. In proof of this, we cite all ms public sets bearing on the question, and we challenge any contra-dictory evidence. Faise instructions may be burled; but wheever burls them will only employed.

only convict themselves as calamniators.
The Journal has arrown out the above to divert public attention for the present from its own wicked design of sa porting Lincoln in managing nows Kenneky non-We only report here, that we min has been or can be more true to Kentucky's actural attitude than Gov. Magodin, as all

his acts, Jublic and private, conclusively

The Maysville Engle, Lincoln organ,

The telegraph is just now principally en-The telegraph is just now principally engaged in behitting the battle at Manassas Juaction, and in reducing the number of the killed and wounded on the part of the National troops. It has succeeded in whitting down the entire less to something less than one thousand, in killed, wounded, and missing. If there was any philanthropy in this, it it would bring the dead to life, we would be glad to see so charitable and we would be glad to see so charitable and benevolent a disposition manifesting uself. But as this end is not to be accomplished. and the only purpose is to blind people to stern realities, we must be excused for say-ing that the telegraph had just as well st. p its uonsense, and tell the plain truth about the matter. To say tuat our troops fought with wonderful courage and desperation for more than four fours to the open field, and during that time withstood the are of numerous masked batteries manned by experienced artillerists, and that they were exposed to a storm of bulletts trom the intantry, and were finally energed by inmense masses of cavalry—the advantages of position, fertification, and numbers, all being greatly on the side of the Confederates—and that only three hundred were killed and five hundred wounded in so fierce and stontly contested an engagement, seems to us to be a superlatively nonsensical statement. Basides, if the loss was so small, what possible excuse was there for our men running so fast and so far? Has it ever occurred to these telegraphic reporters that while attempting to lessen the number

THE LEATHER TRADE. - A correspondent of the Charleston Merenry, lu a letter dated Chattanooga, 15.h ult., says:

of the killed they are magnitylng the dis-

grace of the defear?

Your readers will be gratified, doubtless, to learn that there is in the vicinity of this town, one of the largest tanneries in the South. It is now in neitre operation, and turning out from 8,000 to 10,000 sides of well tanned leather every four months. giving an aggregate of \$3,000 sides of reacher per annum. A New Orleans firm purchased here, a tew days since, \$20,000 worth of leather for their shoemaking establishment, and we are informed that tablishment, and we are informed that more than \$30,000 of stock was then in the vard, ready for market. The tannery le now owned by Col. G. C. Torbitt, of Nash-ville, and Col. Sam. Tate, President of the M. and O. Railroad. It is the design of the new firm to go largely into the manufac-ture of shoes, at this point, at an early

THOSE GUNS .- Mayor John Forsyth, writlug to his paper of the 30th from this city,

Speaking of guns reminds me of a gun incident at Manassas. Betore the war broke out, it may be remembered, Gov. Moore dispatched Copiain Reuben Thom, of this city, to the North to purchasee arms.—
Among others, he ordered six brass plees to be east at Jones' nectory in Massachusetta. Only two were delivered before the crisis intervened, and the other four were solzed by the New York authorities, which also tried to selze the person of the captain. These four were turned ever to an artillery company from Connecticut, which was informed of the blstory of the pleees, and informed of the history of the pleces, and with the injunction to carry them to Alabama and to deliver their contents to those for whom they were originally destined. The Connecticut company undertook the job, and got the pieces as far as Manassas, where they fell into Beauregard's hands, the prize of battle.

THE PIOUS AND EXEMPLARY ZOUAVE,-Says the Wilmington Journal:

Ore of Eilsworth's Zouaves had been pseured that he should d'ne this week in Richmond. Before he had a chance to pull

was taker to Richmond sure enough.

"Well," said he, "here I am in Richmond! Bat," agard this pious and exemplary man, in his poetical style, "How the L—II am I to dice with a ball in my belly?"

From Washington—Adjournment of Congress Th-Day—Bill for Rai-ing the Pay of Volunteers—Confisca-tion Bill Passed the Senale.

(Special to the Cincinnati Commercial] WASHINGTON, August 5. There will be no quorum at the meeting of Congress to morrow, when the final adjournment will lake place.

A bill passed to-day increasing the pay of all velocters and non-commissioned

flicers in the army and marine corp-The pay for privates per month will be \$15 instead of \$11. Dr. Laib, of Itlinois, has been rejected the Sevate as Assistant Quartermaster

the army.
By the confiscation bill passed the Son nte io day, one thou and negroes at For-trees Monroe are confiscated, as well as others which may be employed in the United States service.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Why the Bridges on the C. & F. R. R. were Barned-Strength of Pil-low's Force at New Madeid-Twenty-one Regiments and Vast Quantities of Military Stores There. (Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

CAING, I.L. Ang. 5.9 P. M.
Col. Lawler, of the 19.1 and Col. Turebin
moved from Bird's Point to-day, 7 or 8
miles into the int-rior as outposts or advance guards of the array. The 18.1 cncamped seven miles on the Charleston
rallroad. The 19.1 at Norfolk, six miles
he ow on the river. Word from Col. Marsh was received here

at an early hour this morning that the role l army of Jeff. Thom, son was advancing on Care Girardeen, and that at 11 o'close last night they were within 16 miles of here. An immediate attacked was expected.

It is considered, however, that they are strong enough to hold the place against Thompson's force.

There is an intimate connection, you see, between this movement against the Cape and the burging of the bridge on the Ca role Fulton Rairroad on Saturday, the litter having been destroyed to out off a llank movement against their force in this quar-

Up to this hour, nine o'clock, nothing farther has been heard from the Cape, so it is not likely an attack has as yet been nade. A Union man, who was confined at Union City for two or three weeks, escaped and arrived here to-day.

He says that twenty one regiments of rebel troops are rendezvoused at New Madrid with vast inflitary stores and earners. non. No news to-day of Pillow's move-ments. Nothing from the Kentucky clee-

The Confusion in Washington After the Battle.

Chas. L. Brace, writing to the New York Independent, said:

What shall we say of the behavior of the local military authorities of Washington? It is not possible to conceive of such stupidity or such cowardice. If Beauregard had sent on a single brigade on Monday, they could have taken Intrenehments and city before night. Everything was made and confusion. Gen. Mansfield, or who-ever was in command here, knew on Sunday evening that the army was beaten, and that there was a perfect ront. He was aware that vast quantitles of the army stores and ammunition were in the rear of the troops, that wounded were straggling along, and that perhaps thousands of fives, and the morale of the army migat be saved by advancing some regiments on the road toward Fairiax C. H. So fir as we can have reached toward to the control of the toward Fairiax C. H. So fir as we can hear, not a company was sent on any of the roads toward Centreville. The soldiers, instead of being fed, warmed and sheltered in the deserted camps outsile of the city, and thus heing easily reformed into their regiments, were allowed to straggle about in the city, having to sleep in barns or on hotel floors, without food often, except from private charity, becoming frequenters of greg shops, and being utterly all connection with their regiments or their efficers.

Even the Reserve of German Brigades, whose only hardship was having walked livesty-live miles on short rations, was aflowed almost to disband, when they should have been protecting the city on the entrenchments. Everything was in confusion. For three days men were looking in vain for their camps or their regiments, and there seemed no officer or central authority to inform them.

Had Beauregard pursued, not a corps or a wagen or a gan of this fine army would have been left to us; and Napeleon in bis place would have been unaster of Washington before Monday evening. Even the Reserve of German Brigades

place would have been master of Washington before Monday evening.

On Thesday, in the midst of this confusion, I saw the President, instead of trying to correct it, going through with his ridiculous pumping of the hands of a regiment at Geu. McDowell's quarters, (as the many any true soldier warm for such though any true soldier cared for such democratic nonsense!) and making affected by social speeches and remarks which were designed to be encouraging, but which sounded remarkably tremmons. Seward sat looking philosophically on. "Oh for one bour of a Napoleon or a man of action." one could not but ery.

Affairs at Springfield.

The latest arrivals from Springfield are up to Friday morning, and report the folowing, in regard to matters in that portler of the State: The Federal troops were still encamped at Little York, ten miles west of Springfield, but Generals Lyon and Siegel were at their headquarters in the latter place. Their forces numbered seven thousand, and were supplied with twenty-five pieces of artillers. It was affirmed for the supplied with twentythousend, and were supplied with twentyfive pieces of artillery. It was allirmed,
and generally believed, that McCullough
was only twenty miles distant, with twenty
thousand men, and advancing for an attack
—the Federal forces being prepared and
resolved to give battle. An action was
daily expected. On Wednesday of last
week, a skirmish occurred on Shoal Creek,
sixty miles south of Springfield, between
fity Home Gnards, Captaln Moore, and an
equal number of State men. One man
was killed on the side of the latter, but the
Home Gnards escaped without loss, and Home Guards escaped without loss, and retired safely to Springfield. The Union men engaged were from Stone and Barry counties.—[St. Louis, (Mo.) Rupublicar, 5th.

axed \$40 more in direct and indirect U.S. ax, making \$99, and after that an income axed \$40 more in direct and indirect U.S. ax, making \$99, and after that an income axed successful ax of three per cent. will be \$40 more, which wild make the horden \$150 per annum. These are all inside estimatas, the true figures probably ranging much above that amount.

**CANNOVATION OF THE PROPERS OF THE PROPERS OF THE AMOUNT OF THE PROPERS OF THE AMOUNT OF THE or the disease secondary to fevers; whilst on the side of England 10,000 men of the flower of the British army were carried off by the same class of affections in the seven months during the first winter campaign.

From the 1st day of September 1854, to
April 1855, 4,228 men perished from the
disease in the ho-pitals of Scutari alone, of
whom but 359 died from wounds. Such,
wither the belief live of the words. rather than balls and bayonets, are the true plugues. The destroying angel of an army is fever, not gnnpowder."

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE OF THE LINCOLN-ITES.—We learn that the Confederates, on their forward march subsequent to the bat-tle of Manassas, found two Southern videttes hung upon a tree. Gen. Bonham immediately sent a flag of truce to the commander of the Federal forces demanding to mander of the Federal forces demanding to know by what authority these Sonthern soldlers were thus disposed of. There had been no reply at the last accounts. Should the Lincoln Government fail to make an unconditional disavowal of the "damped deed," they may expect to experience the law of retaliation—with a vengeance!— [Richmond Enquirer.

[Richmond Enquirer. COL BAKER.-Edward D. Baker, Senator from Oregon, has been commissioned as a Colonel in the Indiana Legion. This will cnable bim to accept a position in the army without villating his office as United States Senator. Iton. James H. Lane, Senator from Kaneas, holds a commission as Brigadier General in the Indiana Legion,

prayer. "Give as this day our daily oread"
—a soldier added with a loud voice—
"tresh."

SPECIAL DISPATCHES. | WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter From Se De Kay.

Death of Bartow-Gen. Bee-Wound of Gen. Smith-An Alabama Hero -Our Battle Cry.

CAMP STONE BRIDGE. Prince William Co., Va., Sunday, July 28, 1

The week that has elapsed since the great battle that raged so fiercely over the neadows and through the forests where we are now encomped has lu no degree lessened the Interest that we all feel in the incidents of that grand day in our his-

You can well Imagine the chagrin that we Kentuckians felt when arriving at the scene of the conflict we found ourselves only a little too late to be participants in the perils of the struggle and the glories Active Movements of Troops—Two
Regiments thrown out as Advance
Guards—Reported Advance of Jeg.
Thompson's Rebels Toward Cape
Greatdesn—An immediate Attack
Expected—Strategy of the Rubels of the victory. It was no fault of ours, in the very bour of death the commader of our brigade, Gen. Francis S. Bartow, did not forget as. Just before making the desperate charge, in which he and so many of his command were killed, his horse was shot from under bim. Mounting another, and scizing the colors, he exclaimed, "Oh that I had now my brave Keninckians and Ninth Georgians." Scarcely a moment after, a ball had pierced his heart, and he felt back, exclaiming, they have killed me." It had been a recessurment of Gen-Bartow that he would meet death on the field of battle, and he frequently expressed this belief to his wife and intimate friends. He was a man of very considerable talent and perfect gallontry. His Intimates speak of him as a treasured companion, and we who met him occasionally, know han as peasessed of much of bon beauty.

One of the severest losses our our side was Gen. Bee, of South Carolina, a very young but highly promising officer. The Sabbath before the battle, I saw him in the Episcopal Church at Winchester respond ing as obligator, for occupying some such office) while one of the privates in his brigade became a communicant.

Gen. E. K. Smith, of Fiorida, is not dead and there are hopes entertained of his recovery. He and his forces were on the train from Piedmont when the rear of battle was heard. Instantly he quit the cars with his command, and rushing to the scene of action, happily proved to be the right man in the right place. His severe would was occasioned by a cinnister shot. which he says he saw distinctly coming but so convinced was he that it was the instrument of his death that he could no avoid it, as perhaps he might have done a little artful dodging. The ball passed through both shoulders making a horrid wound. But then Gen. Smith is accustomed to such things. In the Mexican war he

was reported as "twice mortally wounded

and since dead" at the battle of Cherubusco. My friend Arnnistead, of Florence, Ala., who was a pupil of Dr. Robert J. Breekin ridge in Louisville, escaped unharmed the shower of balls that decimated the Fourth Alabama Regiment. With Fis comrades he lay exposed for two hours to a cross fire of the enemy. When Col. Jones and the othor field officers had been shot they retreated to a copse of wood and were re-formed. Only one hundred and sixty were able to rally about the regimental colors, and with that number Gen. Bee led them again into action, being killed while doing so. A little drummer boy of the Fourth Alabamians found an efficer on horseback on the field. "Where do you belong," he quistly asked.

and quietly researched, "unloosen them and gus.

A Northerner just arrived here from A Northerner just arrived here from

countersign by our troops. Some word of recognition was necessary in order to establish a mutual knowledge of the identity of the Confederate troops. "OUR HOMES" was the battle cry, and you may imagine the magical effect that the brief utterance of such a sentlment had. As it passed from regiment to regiment along and around the field of battle, every hand and heart was nerved with fresh power and energy. And nobly were "our homes" defended from the invaders who had emblazoned on their standards "Beauty and Booty." SE DE KAY.

TAXATION .- The Journal of Commerce

EUVB : The Tax Bill before Congress is well calculated to excite attention. It increased indirect tax on tea, coffee, sugar, epices &c.; and besides the tax on houses, carriages, watches, &c., to be collected the same as other taxes; and besides, also, the sand as other taxes; and besides, also, the excise tax on liquors, beer, &c., the bill now provides for an income tax of three per cent. on all incomes over \$900 per annum. This, if finally adopted, will be more severely felt then all the other taxes, put together, and will be radically ubjest, because those persons having radaries, and other similar incomes just sufficient for their support, will have paid their due proportion of the taxes in the way of rents, tariffs, &c., and this will be another similar burden upon shoulders already to her div burden upon shoulders already to heavily laden. A respectable family livin in the city upon an income of \$2,000 per another, pay \$50 upon the rent of their har for city and state purposes, and willow be axed \$40 more in direct and indirect U.S.

says the heavy canno adding at Bull Run was distinctly heard by many of the citi-zens of that place, on Sund y week, a distance of seventy five miles in a direct line from the scene of the conflict.

HARDEE'S TACTICS, THE ONLY COMPLETE SOUTHERN EDITION

CONTAINING over 50 pages additional matter; Coll's Revolver Manuel, Manuel adopted for Kentucky Stace Guard, &c. Fally diustrated with the plates, all the Music, &c. Fally diustrated with Two volumes, music, &c. 2. per mail, &2 25; per dozen, &lis, per hundred 125. by MPKINS & CO. my28 dtf Southeastcorner Third and Market,

NOTICE.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS and E. LOCKHART.

doing business as Livery Stable Keepers in the
name and style of WM. REYNOLDS & CO., have
the day dissolved partnership, and the business
will herefore be conducted in the name and style
of L. REYNOLDS & SON.

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THEUNDERS GNED HAVE REMOVED TO THE
R. commodious building, corner Fifth and Market
streets, where they have opened a large and comsiete stock of Watches and Jewelry. This assortme at comprises American, English, and Swiss Watches, and Jewelry of their own manufacture, of the richtes and most elegant styles and patterns: also, Clocks
of the best manufacture, and Silver and Plated
Ware.

Be Telegraph.

Vesterday Noon's Dispatches.

NEWS AT WASHINGTON

Necessionists in the City.

CHAIN BRIDGE CHARDED.

MORE NEW CANNON.

FEDERAL ARMY APPOINTMENTS

Skirmisk Near Falls Church.

Earist Bill Passed. British Capitalists Advancing

Gold for Cotton. From Washington.

[Special to the New York Herald.]
Westington, Ang. 5—Information was received here to-day that letters are contently going South from Washington, and total withstanding the prohibition of the P. 1. Department, the Rebeis have a daily goil from Baltimore.

bi from Baltimore, for several days the city has been swarm-g with Baltimore Sevessionists. A Balti-ore detective who came here Saturday, harte detective who came here Shinday, reperts that he has seen doughout out streets, 100 of the most violent hebelsympathicus from Bultimore. They come as spies or incendiaries, or with a view to find

spites or incendiaries, or with a view to find access to the Rebellines. The exceeding carefulness and minuteness of the Rebel reconneisances in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge during the past week, have induced McClellan to look closely atter that point. A sufficient force to guard against any contingency has been placed there.

liced there. Eighteen or twenty beautiful rifled deces with carriages and crissons com-plete, arrived here last night. These will more than compensate for the gnus lost at Bull's Run, but they are only an instalment of the field artillery of the most approved patterns that will be attached to Gen, McClellan's column. Our various founderies and arcenals can turn out more of these arms in a week than can be built in the South in three months.

A report has come here from our Potomac fleet that the Rebels have collected a large force of negroes at Mosquito Point, at the mouth of the Rappahamacek river, and have commenced the erection of fortideations there.

It is proposed by the Senate Military Committee to anthorize the Governors of the several States to fill all vacancies among the commissioned officers in the volunteer regiments and companies—the appointments to be approved by an examining board. ning board.

It appears that the Rebels propose to change Messrs, Magraw and Harris for the officers of the privater Savannah.— Harris and Magraw were taken prisoners while proceeding on a mission of mercy under a lag of truce, and the pirates were captured in the set of hostility. [Special to the New York Tlues.]

Gen. Butler returned to Fortress Monroe hls afternoon The monthly statement of the U.S. Treasurer shows he had \$7,284,475 subject to his draft up to the let inst. This statement includes as yet subject to draft various sums deposited with the Sub-Treasur-

ers of various State. It is a little singular that the Sub-Treasurer of South Carolina paid in full, and not a cent is recorded as ubject to draft on his hands. The Star and Republican, of this city, patinuc to publish the arrival and depirture of our troops in this city, notwith-standing the agreement not to do so.

I believe Prince Nupoleon has not hesimed to state that the Emperor of France rebellion, and that our Government has his

warnest sympathics.

The tariffell, as passed, contains about lifty-four sections. That published in the Herald contains seventy-six, but it Is be-

Richmond says, at the time of his departure there was a great abandance of B it-ish coin circulating in the city. It was carrently reported that large amounts of gold had been advanced by British capitalists on At midnight the Senate was still in ex-

eiting session. All the prominent army appointments have been confirmed, inclaling Generals Butler and Schenek and Col. Emory. That of Commissioner of Public Buildings, Col. Wood, has not been acted

Fifteen pound ritled guns arrived here About twenty-five of our cavalry had a skirmish the other side of Falls Church with a squad of the Rebels. Several were wounded on each side.

We have contraband statements that two
Rebel regiments are encamped four miles

from Alexandria. [Special to the N. V. Tribune.]

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION. WASHINGTON, August 6. Yesteerday's Proceedings Concluded. SENATE.—After an exciting session, which was nearly eight and a half hours

in length, the Senate opened again at half past ten Jelock.

The House bill to increase the number of regiments to 239, was taken up, and af-ter a short discussion was laid over. On motion of Mr. CARLISLE the Senate proceeded to Executive session at half pust cleven and adjourned till half past ine to-day.

Tuesday's Proceedings. WASHINGTON, August &, SENATE.—Mr. DIXON moved to suspend the 26.h rule of the Senate to allow the Committee on Contingent Expenses to report a resolution and have it passed the

same day. Agreed to.

Mr. DIXON reported a resolution to pay
Hon. Asbury Dickens his salary as clerk of
the Senate for one year from the present
three. Resolution passed. The sum amounts
to \$3.000.

The bill to punish certain crimes against

The old to punish certain crimes against the United States was taken up and passed.

The Senate refused to consider the resolutions of Mr. May regarding the Boltimore Police Commissioners by 21 yers to 33 mays.

All papers relative to the Kansas contested sent were ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up the joint resolution approxime of all the exts of the resolution approving of all the acts of the President, when Mr. Doolittle moved that he Senate go into Excentive session.

the Senate go into Executive session.

The motion was disagreed to by the following vote: Yeas-Baker, Bayard, Bingham, Carlisle, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Harlan, King, Lane of Kansss, Morrill, Powell, Rice, Sanlsherry, Thompson, Ten Eyek, Wilmot-20. Nays — Breckinridge, Bright, Browleg, Clark, Cowan, Foster, Grimes, Johnson, of Tenu., Johnson, of Mr., Kennedy, Lane, of Ind., Latham, McDongall, Pols, Pomeroy, Saurman, Summer, Wade. Pols, Pomeroy, Saerman, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson-21.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that at the

We invite the attention of purchasers, and pledge was repeating this line of the Lord's rayer. "Give us this day our duly oreau"—a soldier added with a loud voice—

Teach,"

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that at the early part of this session Senators were very anxious to vote for this resolution, approving or all the acts of the President; now there seemed to be a recoil. He thinks a loud voice—

Teach,"

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he had always been ready to vote. The argument remained to be made that the Senate was fraid to vote. The gentleman could have all the benefit of such an argument.

Mr. TRUMBULL said be was not ready over for the ready said by the fact. o vote for the resolution until after farther consideration.

A resolution was passed to pay F. P. Staunton, who contested the scat of Senator Lane, bis mileage,

Mr. KING then moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was apprend to

greed to.
The Senate, at a quarter past 12 c'clock The Senate, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, adjourned sine die.
House.—The House passed the Senate bill relative to the Supreme Court of the U.S. in the case of appeals.
The Senate bill was passed, with an ameadment appropriating \$20,000, for repairs to the Long Bridge over the Potennac. Various measures were proposed to be taken up by different members, but objec-tions were interposed.

The House passed the Senate bill to in-crease the pay of the regular army and vol-

On motion of Mr. COX a resolution was adopted celling on the President, if compatable with public service, to communicate to the House at the next session all correspondence with foreign nations since

correspondence with foreign nations since 1853 in relation to maratime rights.

Mr. WICKLIFFE took occasion to say, the intelligence from old Kentucky is that Kentucky is for the Union, and being the first coming into, she will be the last to go ant of it. This annoncement was received with wild delight. The friends of the Union, both on the floor and in the galleries, clapped their hands and otherwise gave vent to their teclings. Exclamations were heard, "Good for Old Kentuck!" The applanse was long continued, and a more animated scene was seldom ever witnessed.

River and Weather. Cincunnari August 6, M.—River follon inches; 8 feet in channel. Weather clear. Ther nometer 89.

Pittsbung, Aug. 6.—River four feet S inches by pler mark, and falling. Weath-er char and pleasant.

Special Notices.

A Blue Scaip and Withered Hair Are the consequences of using dyes containing Nirade of Silver. Bear this in mand, and remember tise that

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye as been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York, the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is cor-ified under his hand to be f. es from deleterious percilcats, as well as a splendid due, instanta-Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 As-

or House. New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. and dawlm MEDICINES FOR DISEASES OF THE BOWELS.
Bowel diseases of almost every form are now pre-calling in our city, and the attention of our fellow-

citizens is called to the following effications and approved remedies, viz:-Louisiana Cholera Drops, Metiche's Liquid Amber, Professor McClintock's Cholera Preventice, and the Graf-enberg Dysentary Syrup.
All are cold by RAYMOND & TYLER, No. 74 Fourth street, near Main jy9 deod&weowlf H. B. CLIFFURD.) (Late Bowen & Co.) (GEO. T. CRUMP,

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Strefula and Serefulous Complaints,

the worst cases to be found in the pishus:

See fast and Secretulous Complaints, uniton and Ecophic Dissesses, Users, Pinties Biothers, Tunors, Sub Rheum, Sand Head, Sephilis on Syphilitic Attestions Mercural Dissesses, Dispers, Naturality or Ti. Duringeria, Expension of Syphilitic Attestion, Mercural Dissesses, Dispers, Naturality or Ti. Duringeria, Live or St. Anthony's Fire, and Index presents and Proposition of Ti. Duringeria, Live or St. Anthony's Fire, and Index presents of the Blood.

This commond will be found as this tenson of the person of the pe

Special to the N. V. Tribute.]

A person recently arrived, says General Johnston expressed freely his contempt for what he styles l'atterson's cowardice. The story about 68 guns at Winchester, is all indge. They had but 15, all told, at any period.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The following nominations for Brigidier Generals, in addition to those hereto'ore announced, were, it is said, continued has night by the Senate: Hailbut, McClernand, Scheeck, Grant, Baker, Lyon, Cox, Prentiss, Anderson, King, Siegel, and Couch.

The principal efficers of the new army regiments were all confirmed, while the rejections comprized only a few of the more appointments.

Lieut. Col. Emory's nomination was also confirmed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.
Price, 41 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Threat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to restount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has leng been in constant use libroughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best liver has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief at it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Eryslpelas, Ifendacue, Piles, Ricumatism, Eruytlons and
Skin Diseases, Liver Comptaint, Dropvy, Tetter, Tumors and Sait Rheum,
Worme, Gout, Neuralria, as a
Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so to at the most sensitive
can take them pleasantly, and they are the best
specient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box: Five Boxes for \$1,60.

Great numbers of Clerkymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given: with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayea's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

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PRATHER & SIMRALL, AGESTS

No. 416 Main street, over Wilson, Peter & Co's, feb8 dom at Office of the Franklin Insurance Company,

APRIL 1st, 1962.
At a meeting of the Stockholders held this day to elect a President and twelve Directors to serve the present year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:
JAMEN TRABUE, Fresident DIRECTORS.

The attention of Merchants and Stock Traders is particularly invited to this eld-established and successful insurance Company, which commence to dea GFNERAL FIRE AND MARINE IN SURANCE BUSINESS on he most liberal terms. If the commercial Bank, ABRAHAM HITE, Seey Guthrie Insurance and Trust Co.

vine, My.
ANDREW GRAHAM, President,
J. A. PEYTON, Secretary,

DIRECTORS. John H. Hutchisen, Jacob L. Smyser, Wm. Musseiman, Jo. D. Allen, B. C. Levi. Bon. F. Avery,

DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIAT,
WOULD most respectfully inform her friends and
y patrons of Loniwille that she has located on
TENTH STREET, between Walnut and Chestmat statice upon all standing diseases that flesh and shoot
are helr to, such as Dyacpesia, Dropsy, Liver Comciaint, Pits, Blindness, Deafness, Affection of the
julen, Rheumatism and Palsy; and will warrand
cures in all cases of Cancers, Eurofula, Tetter, Errsipelas, Businons and Corns, when the patient is not
beyond the reach of medical aid.
Madame R. belag the first Astrologist of the city,
will also guarantee to give true and correct information on ait the events of life; of what changes are
refered, and trace lost property, Ac. She has a
cret connected with her profession which will enacle any one to obtain many point in business or
losses. She has also in her possession the celebraied ROCR DI AMOND, brought from Affica, wherein persons can see their future partners, friends or
others. Madame R. Is happy to say that she is the
only person that can give localy numbers in Lottery.
P. 3.—Madame R. being a natural Medina, willanswer any questions. DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST,

PETERS, WEBB & CO., MANUFACTURERR OF PIANO FORTES! OFFICE AND WAREROOMS CORNER OF SIXTH AND MAIN STA-LOUISVILLE, KY.

Being a plain and comprehensive treads on all diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs such as principles of the Country Being a plain and comprehensive treads on all diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs such as principles of the Urinary and Genital Organs such as principles of the Ridneys and Bladder. Pemsle Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes; the secret infirmities of youth and manhood, arising from Maturation or other excesses. Beminsi Weakness, Impotence, Sexual Debility &c; their deplorable consequences apon the mind and rody, pointing out the author's New Method of Treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the warried and those contemplating marriage, who is trained outs of their physical condition. Sentic, any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS. Or fifteen copies for \$1.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, refore plaints themselves mader the treatment of any one, should first read this invaluable book.

The Consultine Surgeon may be consulted daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., on all diseases of which the above work treats; and patients at a distance, by sending a statement of their symptoms, can have medicules sent to any part of the country free from damage or defection. For particulars, send for our terms, &c. all letters prompily answered, and communications considered confidential.

Day, DEWEE'S FEMALE MONTILLY REGULA. TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstruction, irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "Freventive of pregnancy". Health of the produce Miscassing Pasonany, as they are sure to produce Miscas Alvays on hand a complete stock of Piano Portea, in every style of Sanish. Dealers Teachers, and heads of Schools are Instruments. They will find them equal in tone, faish and durability, to any made, and from 10 to 20

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Ey this system it is proved that
the venereal complaint is as entirely under the control of useidolar acids a common cold or almpic fever; and, while insufficient
persons are daily sending away
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ABRAHAM HITE, Beerclary. and giving them up only from their own insunance, complete and permanent carea are containty policy affected at this infirmary. Young Men Take Particular NOTICE.—
by H decores much of his time to the treatment of time cases caused by ascert babil, which runs out, body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate in-

DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS—No art de of medicine intended for the exclusive use of femules has everyet been introduced that has given such nolversal satisfaction as the American Periodical Pills. They can be relied on in all cases of Mensiral Obstruction, Irregularliles, &c. as a sure and saferemedy. Priveper mail's land one postage stamp.
Patients iving at a distance can be cared at home by sending a description of their disease and inclosing a stamp.
Medicines sent to any address (37 Office No. 118 Jefferson street, between First and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. feb2l dawlf.

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DRAVO & SON dealers in COAL. Third street, below Maina and Market, have on band a good supply of Pittourg and Yonghiogheny Coal, which they are prepared to furnise in large quantities or by the load, to meet the wishes of purchasers. They collected the control of the particular attention to their superior Coal.—Orders promptly attended to.

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All letters for Books or Medicines should be directed to DR. GALEN'S DESPENSARY.

EF Our corresponden's in the Secoled States will please direct to "NASHVILLE TANN. IN OARN OF LOUISVILLE COUPLE Allegand May Shall," just received and lor sale by "Nashville Couple Allegand May Shall," just received and lor sale by "Nashville Couple Allegand May Shall," just received and lor sale by "Nashville Couple Allegand May Shall," just received and lor sale by "Nashville Couple May May Shall," just received and lor sale by "Nashville Couple May May Shall," just received and lor sale by "Nashville Couple May May Shall," just received and lor sale by "Nashville Couple May May Shall," just received and lor sale by "Nashville Couple May May Shall," just received and lor sale by "Nashville Couple May May Shall," just received and lor sale by the couple of the co

ted from him. He then got a shot gun, and fired upon the retreating party; but as the shot were very small, but fittle damage was done. The party "retired in good order"-as the Northern papers would say,

COUNTERFEITERS AND HORSE THIEVES KILLED.-We learn from the Arkansas Herald that a large and well organized band of counterfeiters, horse thieves, and cutthroats, in Poinsett county, was broken up last week through the agency of a military company stationed at Harrisburg. They were fired upon by the company, and great many killed, and the rest captured and immediately hung. Not one out of thirty escaped—the entire gang—with the exception of two, who were out on a tra ding expedition.

A DEAD CHILD .- The lifeless body of new-born child was found in an alley near Grayson street on Monday uight. Yester day its mother, Amanda Smith, (a mulatto was arrested, suspected of having caused its death by violence. She protests that the child came into the world without life

GOOD NEWS FROM FRANCE.-William F Ritchic, Esq., of the Richmond Enquirer, has just returned from Paris. He says the cause of the Southern Confederacy is look ing up ln France, and he does not entertaln a doubt about our ultimate recogni tion. It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs

Charles Mathews have separated on account of peenniary troubles. It seems that Mr. Mathews took Madame's salary to pay his own debts. Photographs of Gen. Beanregard

and President Davis, by the dozen or hundred, at exceedingly low rates, at Sam. Schwing's Gallery, Maln street, second door above Fifth.

One thousand photographs of Presi dent Davis and Gen. Beauregard for sale at Sam Schwing's Gallery, corner of Fifth

A GALLANT CHARGER. -Gen. Cheatham, of Tennessee, has for his war-horse the famous racer "Allenderf," who has made his mile in 1:4434.

Capt. J. K. Lee, was desperately wounded in the first battle at Bull Run.

In giving place to the subjoined 6 .rd of Mnnn & Co., of this city, we think it proper to say that we have good reason to know that the firm in question is Northern in sentiment-23 much so as any friend of Lincoln's Administration could wish: A Card From Munn & Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 5, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: On the 9th day of June last our atteution was called to an article in the Nashville Gazette, of that date, reflecting very bitterly on our house for hauging out our flag at half mast on the occasion of the death of Ells-worth. We inmediately forwarded to a friend in Nashville a complete denial and refutation of the charge, which he sent us word was published immediately in the same paper.

We regret that nearly two months afterwards, it was deemed proper to publish the defamatory article in the Courier of this morning. As you may not have seen the denial we furnished the Gazette, permit us 10 say through your paper to our friends and customers in the South, that there is not one word of truth in the arti-cle relating to us. The man who gave the reliable information to the Nashville Gazette about us we think would rather lie than tell the truth.
Yours, respectfully,
MUNN & CO.

The Confederate States - Foreign Policy-The Blockade-Vast Body of Troops.

"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes:

The London Times has arrived at the conclusion that the war must terminate in Southern Independence. That independence may not, even if it exist de facto, terminate the war. It is clear that the Times will advocate recognition by England, at an early day. Advices received at Havanna from Europe state that European gov-ernments will probably soon recognize the Contederates But these advices are from mercantile sources, which are especially interested in peace.
The Government is undoubtedly making

a great effort to concentrate at and near this point a vast body of troops, and a large quantity of ordnance and warlike material of all kinds. There is an evident determi-The President has declined a compliance

with a resolution of the House calling for information as to the condition of negotiations with foreign powers as to the recognition of the Confederate States, privateering, and the blockade—the proposed publicity being incompatible with the public interests. But it is known that negotiations on these subjects are pending, and the results will be communicated to Conthe results will be communicated to Cougress at the next session, if they do not manifest themselves before. Behind the question of recognition, there are other complications that will embarrass foreign powers. The interests of commerce and the disposition of European cabinets may

be controlled by popular projudices.

If Admiral Milnes' construction of the law of blockade be that of the law officers of the British crown, the blockade of the Atlantic and Gulf coast cannot be respected. If three vessels escape capture, in breaking the blockade of a port, then, according to the admiral, the blockade is not effective.

Bloody Affray in Ballard County,

The Calro correspondence of the Chicago Times has this account of the bloody affair in Ballard county, which has been referred

A bloody affray occurred at Milburn, in Ballard county, Ky., about twenty miles from Calro yesterday between a party of Unlouists and a party of Secessionists.—Mr. F. J. Coffle, Charles and Wm. Elliott, Secessionists, and officers in a company calling themselves "Dixie Rangers," assailed a crowd of seven or eight Union men, who retailisted in the most fearful manner. who retalisted in the most fearful manner. Charles Elliott was at once shot and killed. Coffee immediately drew his revolver, and fired six shots at the Union men, killing a mad named Jackson and wounding three others. Finding his firearms then exhausted, he snatched the revolver from the hand of his dead companion (Ellion), and fired ed, he snatched the revolver from the hand of his dead companion (Elliott), and fired the three charges yet remaining in that, and then threed and filed precipitately. No less than twenty shots were fired at him, only one of which took effect, that inflicting a wound of a very trifling nature. Coffee was formerly Deputy Sheriff of Ballard county, and has, at this time, a brother who is a candidate for a scat in the Legislature.

Tragical Affair-A Woman Killed. A letter to the editor from Harrodsburg,

I learn that a tragical occurrence took place yesterday a few miles from town. James Salley, in company with two other men, rade up to the house of John Dean, called Miss Dean out and shot her—three balls took effect, causing her death immediately.

ELECTION RETURNS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE COURIER. Scott County.

GEORGETOWN, Aug. 6, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: The officia rote of Secti county gives 498 majority for Beck (Southern Rights) for the State Sen-

Field, Unlon, is elevted to the Ser ate in the counties of Hardin, Meade and Bullitt.

Heady, Uniou, is elected to the Legisla ture in Bullitt by 200 majority.

HARDIN COUNTY .- Dr. Young, Union, i elected to the Legislature by a majority of from 50 to 75 over Coler, Southern Rights. MEADE COUNTY.—Big Spring Precinct— Legislature—Woolfork, (S. R.) 92; Owings, (U.) 47. Close race. MERCER.-Gabhart (U.) elected by

OLDHAM COUNTY .- OFFICIAL -. Senaiehutaker 610; Stont, 223,

Representative-Jacob,614; Duerson,233, FRANKLIN CUUNTY. - Anderson (U.) elected by 400 majority.

HENRY COUNTY,-J. P. Sparks beats W. Pryor, S. R., 280. WOODFORD COUNTY.—Senate—Goodloe beats Porter, S. R., about 160. Ward, (U.) elected to the Legislature.

HARDIN COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Senate HARDIN COUNTY—OFFICIAL.—Senate— R. H. Fleld (Unlon), 1,234; E. Hansbrough (Sonthern Righte), 1,060. Representatives —Dr. B. R. Young (Union), 1,241; M. H. Cofer (Southern Rights), 1,149. County Attorney—M. R. McCulloch (Union), 1,175; D. H. Haydeu (Sonthern Reguts), 950. Uniontown-10 o'clock-Southern Rights

naiority 200. Owensporo-20'elock-Southern Rights Ilawesville-4 o'el'k-Southern Right

ajority 86. BARREN COUNTY. - Barlow. (State Rights elected over Warring, (Union), by 23 ma-ority. This county gave Grider, (U.) for Congress, 588 majority. She is the banuer ounty of the State. C. L. H.

SCOTT COUNTY .- Beck, (S. R ,) beats Robiuson, (U.) 498. Johnson, (S. R.) Is elected to the Legislature. BULLITT COUNTY—OFFICIAL—SENATE—Field, (U.) 792; Hausbrough, (S. R.) 328.—Representatives—Heady, (U.) 755; Carpenter, (S. R.) 410. Samuels elected County Clerk; Stringer, Jailer.

SPENCER COUNTY. TAYLORSVILLE, Aug. 6, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courter: Yesterday was victorious day for the Sonth. The Union andidate (Cochran) for the Legislature when Wickliffe carried it last June by two hundred and ninety-seven. Linealn stock has fallen below par. Ilad the election been one week later the Southern candidate would have been elected. This precinct gave Wickliffe lifty-four majority; vesterday it gave Shan (Santhern Rights) cinet gave Wicking anty-jour amjority, yesterday it gave Sloau (Southern Rights) fifty majority. Report has Murphy elected in Nelson—vote close. Keep the ball rolling. Kentucky will beall right in less than sixty days.

[From the Memphis Appeal.] The Riot at Grand Junction

The riot at Grand Junction, on Friday, was a serious affair, and might have been still more disastrous but for the firmness and bravery of the commander of the brigade, Col. Soulakowski, who, we are informed, shot down some of the men that refused to submit to his anthority. We learn that when at Holly Springs, the men, by some means, got access to a barrel of whisky. They knocked out the head, and drank lumpoderately. lumoderately. The worst consequences followed. The meu, who were traveling in box cars, indulged in the worst extravagauces—even it is stated, going so far as to throw their bayouets at each other. One man was thrown from the platform,

and killed by the train passing over him, eutting off an arm and a leg. On leaving the cars at Grand Junction, open mutiny broke out, and the men turned against each other with perfect ferocity, entirely disregarding the authority of their officers, until the determined conduct of Colonel Souiakowski compelled a return to mili-tary rule. Various reports were prevalent yesterday in the city as to these proceed-In the main, confirmatory of the state-ments contained in the letter which we

About 12 o'clock yesterday there arrived here from Camp Pulaski a regiment of Louisiana volunteers, commanded by C. I. Soulakowski, on their way to Virginia.— Soulakowski, on their way to Virginia.—About 6 o'clork in the evening, after imbibing pretty freely of "bust head," a row was commenced between the Frank Guards and some of the other companies, which resulted in a general fight of about one hour's duration, during which Mejor York and the Colouel, aided by some of the other officers, used every peaceable means to queil the riot, but all to uo avail. It seemed to be growing general, when some seemed to be growing general, when some of the men took shelter in the Percy Hotel, the doors of which were immediately assailed with the butts of muskets, axes, and whatever else could be found to answer the purpose of a battering rain. They soon succeeded in smashing in all the doors, blinds, and sash, when they rashed in like a mob of inturiated devils and comnation to push the war into the interior of the hotel furniture and everything they of the State. the furniture was broken and pitched o the dining table was thrown over, and all the table furniture broken, the chairs

smashed to pieces, and such a general wreck you have never witnessed in a civil-ized community.

About this time the efforts of the offieers of the day and the guard proving una-vaiting to quelt the mob, the officers, led by the Colonel, commenced firing on them, which resulted in the death of two upon the spot and the mortally wounding of some five or six others, and some six more dangerously wounded. There were fourteen killed and seriously wounded, besides a number of others that left or the trains last night, that were slightly wounded. The impority of the wounds were from pistol shots, some were bayout wounds and broken heads from the elut bed muskets-the men not having any

The hotel looks this morning like a hos-pital after a hard fought battle. The dead and wounded are strewn alf over the second floor, and the groans of the suffering

After destroying the furniture and breaking all that they could about the house, two unsuccessful attempts were made to

fire it.

Great credit is due Col. Soulakowski, Major York, and the officers and men of the Armstrong Guards, for quelling the riot and saving the town from destruction.

I have just been informed by the surgeon, Dr. Healy, that there are three or good, by the day that the day in the day. our that will dle during the day.

From Pensacola.

The Mobile Evening News of the 2d has the following:

From Pensacola we learn that on the 31st the Niagara returned from her fruitless chase of the Sumter, and resumed her anchorage off Fort Pickens. The Colorado was the only other vessel at the anchorage.

At about half past one on the morning of the lst, an alarm was sounded that au expedition in boats from Pickens was approaching the town. The garrison of Penceula was in error in a proment to give sacola was in arms in a moment, to give the enemy a warm reception. The whole town was wide awake and great and entertaining was the excitement.

lu fiteen minutes from the first sound-ing of the alarm a force over one thousand artillery, cavalry and Infantry were drawn up ready to dispute the landing of an enemy, and besides this all the militia of the city were on hand with their arms. The Mobile State Artillery, the Georgia Eattery, and the Prattville Dragoons were particularly prompt. The soldiers formed like magic, with less confusion than usual

Reflections on the Great Battle-Almost a Defeat—Description of the Field—T e Crisis of the Battle— Advance of Komper's Battery and Kershawand Cash's Regmants— The Tide of Battle Turned—Gens-Reaurega d and Johnston—Why the Purnit was not Made

the Pursuit was not Made.

'orrespondence of the Charleston Mercury. RICHMOND, July 28. It is settled without question that, at one ime during the light, our array was or the eve of being deleated. This was in the early part of the afternoon. Our lines extended five or six miles, parallel with the course of Ball Run and behind that stream. Geu. Beauregard had intrenched hlmself here, and had skillfully prepared this place es the battle field. Our army, consequently, forded the Potomac. Beaurygard' ly, forded the Potomac. Bearregard's headquarters were to the right of the centre of the line, and Geu. Jounston was on the extreme left. Bull Run is an easy fordable stream, except during heavy ralus; but, in front of the army, its banks, in most places, were steep. At the extreme most places, were steep. At the extreme left of our lines, this stream had a bend conthward, which enclosed the forces there in a sort of semicircle, and was shallow and easily forded. The enemy first made his appearance in force on the right, in front of Beauregard. He made demonstrations there, as I he had selected that as the hattle ground

as the battle ground.

He opened, and continued a heavy fire from his batteries, but dld not advance to make an attack with his infantry. But little damage was done by this distant can unuading. After this had continued for some time, and no advance being made, Beauregard became convinced the attack was to a made, in another direction and was to be made in another direction, and that this demonstration was designed to cover the real purpose of the enemy. He proceeded to the left, where Johnston's wing of the army was placed, and there he discovered the enemy's columns were arriving, in immense masses, to outflank him, and Johnston engaged in a desperate fight with greatly superior numbers. It was apparent the enemy's purpose was to turn the extreme left of Johnston's forces. This was our weakest point, and the move-ment showed good generalship. Johnston had less than lifteen thousand men, with which to resist thirty-five thousand; as thi attacking column of the grand army was estimated. Beauregard saw instantly the battle ground was there. He immedia called up the available forces near, and directed them to support Johnston.

The latter General was making a most gallant defence. The battle raged furious-ly for two or three hours. An eye witness of the scene, who stood on an eminenabout a mile and a quarter off, says he saw immense masses move to and iro, like the nudulations of the waves of the ceean, as the tide of battle inclined to one side or the other. The fate of the day hung in an uncertain balance. The heavy column o the eventy pressed down upon our gallant regliment, and cutting them to pieces with urtiflery, taide them waver. Detached squads of broken companies and regiments had begun to leave the fleid, and were making the best of their way for Manass; Junction. The day was all but lost. Seit tered and exhausted as were our men, vic tory, for a time, juclined to favor the over

whelming army of the enemy, and its General, believing he had galled a victory, despatched the news to Washington.

Happilly, at this critical juncture, Kershaw, Cash and Kemper stemmed and turned the adverse tide, driving the frightened for helper their greatest fire foe before their accurate fi e and rapid charges. Both Beauregard and Johnston rallied their forces, and led them in per on to the attack. Soon after, Elzy's and Smith's Brigades, of about four thousaud men, came up opportuncly and reluforced our army. This reinforcement, with the hereic rally made by the General's, after Kershaw turned the tide of battle in our favor, decided the fortunes of the field. The rout, which had been begun, was followed up with carnage—the pursuit; and the vast amount of guns, arms, ammuni-tion, baggage, and other naterials captur-ed, you have been informed about. There are many instances of the ability and skill of our Generals and their subor-cinate commanders, and of the bryony of

dinate commanders, and of the bravery of both these and the troops, accounts of some of which have been sent. We have not received yet sufficient details to make a connected history, and to give the due amount of credit to each, without being invidious or doing injustice to others.— There is but one opinion, however, as to the additty, cochess, and bravery of Gen. Beauregard. His plan of battle was admirable, either for making the attack, had he In the main, confirmatory of the statements contained in the letter which we publish below, written by a gentleman who resides in Grana Junction to a triend in this city, who has obligingly handed it to us:

Grand Junction, About 12 o'clock, Aug. 3, 1861.

About 12 o'clock yesterday there arrived of the inch yesterday there arrived of the inch. of the fight, when he selected the best troops for the most trying service, and got them in the battle in time to achieve victory. Gen. Johnston, too, proved hitself to be both an able commander and brave soldier. His able resistance of the weight of the Federal army, with not half its numbers, and his heroic conduct in seizing a standard and leading his regiments into action when they were wavely a volor the etion when they were waverled under the

terrible fire of overwhelming forces, will immertalize him.

Antidst the rejoicing over the victory of Air das the rejoich gover the victory of Stene Bridge, dissatisaction is expressed that we did not reap the advantages we might have reaped. Under such a thorough defeat, rout and diserganization of the Federal army, it might have been driven from Virginia, and Alexaudria, Arliugton, and all their entrenchments and guns on this side of the Potomac taken.— Great as the victory has been, its results would have been incalculable could we have pursued the flying and terror-stricken euemy to the Long Bridge. And why was it not done? Simply because Beauregard had not the force. Though only a part of the army was engaged in actual battle, all had been on active duty the whole day— The combined forces of Beauregard and Johnston did not exceed thirty five thou sometion and not exceed that year thousand men in the field. At least half of these were engaged in the fight. The rest were under the fire of the enemy's guns, with an occasional encounter. Ail, In fact, were on the battle-field and in battle array, from the earliest hour in the morning till

the defeat in the crening.

Every man was needed. There were no reserves; there would not have been any with such a small army compared to that of the enemy. How was it possible, then, of the enemy. How was it possible, then, for Beauregard to have pursued the enemy twenty-live to thirty miles into Washington? His entire force was exhausted. Had his army been large enough to have admitted of a reserve corps of five to ten thousand men, he would have pursued them into the Federal Capital. It was not Beauregard's fault that he had not a larger torce. He had importuned and urged the loverment to send him more regiments He felt keenly the responsible and critical situation he was in. Not Beauregard or Johnston er any other General is to blame for not having driven Lincoln's army across the Potonnac. The Executive is to blame for rejecting twelve months' volunteers, and not having given the Generals the

Crittenden.

If our disputch be true—and we fear it is—Mr. Crittenden has openly taken sides with Lincoln and his confederates by introducing a set of resolutions declaring the South responsible for the civil war that has come upon the country. Poor old mand Age has dimined the fire of his noble mind, and a fanetical love of the Union, extending to the pame and shadow when all its substance and spirit have departed, bas rendered bim wast to cope with the vast responsibilities and slery elements of

the time.

He belongs to another and a past age, and far bett r would it have been for him had he persisted in his refusal to accept a trust in his declining years for which he is totally unfit. We have no severe criticism for his course, preferring, for the sake of the glorlous memories of his better days, to allow him to pass gently down the stream of time, and meet his reward at the bands of history.

hands of history.

Farewell, once great and glorious, now feeble and demented, John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky!—[Savannah Republican.

men, rode up to the house of John Dean, called Miss Dean out and shot her—three balls took effect, causing her death immediately.

Sailey, we understand, is one of Lincoln's muskets. Strange what propensity these guns have for snooting woman and childten. We believe a baby was the cause of the shooting. Salley had not been arrested at the last accounts.

Magic, with less coufusion than usual annops regulars.

The alarm was false, of course. Billy Wilson's Zouaves have no idea of trusting the meetves across the bay in boats unless with a prospect of cheaper j-lunder than is now held out, notwithstanding they have been informed that all the watches in Pensecola will be hung up on the trees in the public square, and not a shot will be fired until they make the landing if they will come and try to take them.

A DANSEUSE BURNED TO DEATK.—On Wednessay night, while the performances at Canterbury Hall, Wilson's Zouaves have no idea of trusting the meetves across the bay in boats unless with a prospect of cheaper j-lunder than is now held out, notwithstanding they have been informed that all the watches in Pensecola will be hung up on the trees in the public square, and not a shot will be fired until they make the landing if they will come and try to take them, A DANSEUSE BURNED TO DEATK .- OR

(For the Louisville Courier Auother Outrage in Missouri.

Hamilton, Mo., Aug. 3, 4831. Louisville Courier: Feeling the HAMILTON, MO., Adg. a. 1801.

Editors Louisville Courier: Feeling the heavy and unrelenting pressure of a syrant's iron rute, and behaving the outrages upon unoff-neling citizens to be a slight foretaste of the indignities reserved for the "Armed Neutrality"-Kentacky, f am assured you will sympathize with us, and our State in her strangles for civil bearty sured you will sympathize with us, and our State in her struggles for civil liberty against the minions of the consolidated powers at Washington. Curran—Ireland's great and cloqueat hero—stid. "The press extinguished, the people enslaved. As the navocate of society, therefore, of peace, of domestic liberty, I conjure you to guard the liberty of the press, that great sentiacl of the State, that grand detector of public imposture; guard it, because when it siuks, then sicks with it, in one common grave, the liberty of the subject and the security of the crown." the subject and the security of the crown." Our press has been gagged—extinguished; and you must represent us. The grand farce enacted at Jefferson City, by the servile instruments of Lincoln, who deposed our Governor and appointed another, elicits but a sneer, the people regarding it as a ridiculous mockery, null, of no lawful effect, whatever. The following facts present to Kentucky a faint type of her future unless she arouses from her anothy of ture unless she arouses from her apathy of deceitful security and break the bands with which Lincoln is now binding her hand and foot. I enclose a proclamation of the Captain here. It speaks, in terms unmis takable, for Itself, as follows:

Arrest of Col. Gentry. A gentleman came in from the country yesterday and reported that about thirty Secessionists nuder the notorious Capt. John Owens, who fired the Station House and train at Monroe Station, surrounded the residence of Col. Joshua Gentry, President of the H. St. Lee B. Weitherleiter. ldent of the H. & St. Jo. R. R., the night before, and took the Cotonel prisoner.— They informed his wife that they would not hurt him, but would hold him as a hostage for the arrest of Owen's brother. now a prisoner at the St. Louis Arsenal Since the above was in type, we have reeived the following

WHEREAS, Col. Joshua Gentry has been taken by a party of Rebels, and is now in their hands, by the order of the General in command. I have selzed several known secessionists, who will be held as hostages for the speedy and safe return of the said Gentry, and any harm which he may sustain will be visited ou these hostages, even to the taking of life. Should any attempt be made to resent

these men, my orders are to shoot them at once. These orders will be obeyed. I am also instructed to give notice that any damages which may be done by Rebels to railroad or other property, will be repaid by levylug a military contribution on the ueighborhood. J. LCOMIS, Captain in command U. S. R. C.

The facts calling for this document are these: Capt. Owens, in the Monroe City affair, burnt the station house of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. The Federals retained by burning Capt. Owen's residence, and subsequently arresting his brother. Gentry was arrested, so I learn, by Capt. Owen as a hosture for his broth. by Capt. Owen, as a hostage for his brother. It was entirely a railroad game, in which our citizens had no more part than the editor of the Courier. Immediately after the intelligence, by runner or other-wise, reached here of Gentry's arrest, the Federal troops stationed here marched up on Mayor, Ci v Attorney, City Clerk, and four others, all worthy men, and among our most prominent citizens. Mayor Illison's wifewas dangerously ill. The gentlemen having no knowledge of, and less complicity in, Gentry's capture by the State troops in the coun-try, pursuing their usual business try, pursuing their usual business were, summarily forced from their houses by bristing bayonets and threatened if a rescue was attempted, or Gentry hurt, over either of which they had no control, they would share the same fate.—No offense is charged against them, yet they are to suffer for another's wrong—in other words, it you kill a man. Lan to be other words, if you kill a mau, I am to be hung for it. What he a Government worth that perpetrates such grievous wrongs ?-Lincoln has driven Missourl to the wall. nion men here realize the plain fact that Missomians have been gooded to their present hostile attitude. Had Lincolp, in conformly with his proclamation sent the Federal troops "to protect the Capital and retake the forts and arsenals," instead of disregarding the civil process in Missouri and exasperating ner people by burning their homes, imprisoning them and insulting their wives, 60,000 armed Missourians, in the field, would not to-ley say the question presented to them is civil liberty, or a military despotism.— We think no Concress quearth has power to ratify an unconstitutional act or to make it constitutional; the power has not been delegated to them. It the President can, with inpunity, exceed the legitimate powers of his office in one justance, why not in ten, and if in ten, why not altegether?

Southern Rights Barbeene in Mercer -Specches - Incidents - Military Display - "Ladies" Guards" - Effect of King Lincoln's Tax.

Harronsburg, Aug. 5th, 1861.
Editors Louisville Courier:—Supposing
you would like to have some account of the success of our Southern Rights Barbe-cue in Mercer, on Saturday, 3d inst., I has-ten to give you a few particulars.

ten to give you a few particulars.

At a very early hour of the morning there was an immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen, comprising the clite of Mercer, Anderson, Jessamme, and Boyle counties, assembled in the lovely sugar grove of Major Walter Handy, two miles northeast of Harrodsburg. At the beginning of the exercises our Governor drove up to the stand—and you should have heard the cheers of welcome which greeted him here in the home of his boyhood. ed him here in the home of his boyhood, where he is so well known and so much

where he is so well known and so much beloved.

Immediately following him came a military display of the several companies of our county, under the command of Capt. W.A. Coke, of the Magoffin Sabers, (cavalry) Capt. P. B. Thompson, and Capt. F. W. Curry, and Charles May, of the several infantry companies, succeeded by a line display of Capt. B. Hardisty's company of ynths, from the ages of three to twelve years, whose skidful evolutions excited the admiration of the assemblage. And lart, though not least, the "Ladies Guards," composed of young ladies, representing the different Southern States, each dressed in white with an appropriate badge bearing the name of the different States, as we Missouri, she being in deep mouraing. Kentacky, in the person of Miss Carnett, with ter hands the larget is companied. ter hands tied, presented a beautiful bauner to Capt. Hardesty's company of youths, with a short but suitable address, which with a short but suitable address, which was handsomely responded to by Master John Elec, in behalited his companions in areas. After which we were entertained until dinner by able and elequent addresses in behalf of Sonthern Rights, by Mr. Durham, of Boyle, Cel. Hodge, of Newport, Major Lausen Me Afee, of Jessamine, and Mr. Terhane, of Mercer.

and Mr. Terbune, of Mercer.
In the eventury we were for hours again edith d by addresses from Hor. A.G. Tatbott, Capt. P. E. Thompson, and Mr. James Che owith, fhen returning to liarrodsbury, we found that the Union savers, who had have been been been being to the control of been having a picole, and a military drift, had been refreshed with torrents of rain. Tals, to me, looked as it freaven from led upon their cause. King Unicoln's War T ax is waking Union lovers from their slumbers in this region. If this reaction is general transfer of the reserver may be stated the reserver may be stated. erat throughout the State, the usurper may yet find that he will require more North-ern hirelings to collect his taxes in Kentucky than he can conveniently spare from

the Virginia races.

May Heaven grant that Kentucky will yet aroused in time to shake off this yoke of despetism, and when she has, hi some bloody field, wer the prond right, by teaching the Northern host the lesson they learned at Manassus, then may she assume that position which nature and nature's God intended she should hold, that of an honored sister of the Southern Confederacy. Very respectfully, D.

FORST HOUSE, RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

DRURY W. POOR Proprietor. PPRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. # Passengers and Basgage carried to and from the Railroad Depol. FREE OF CHARGE. ie3 d3m

COAL! COAL!

[HAVE for sale, at all times, by the barge and at etal, and at the lowest market order, best quaity. PITISBURG COAL Also, BEACH BOTTOM COAL at rauch lower rakes, COAL at rauch lower rakes, Lower sale, and at the lower rakes, with the Jones Merrill, and Improved Excelsion COAL at rauch lower rakes, COAL at rauch lower rakes, with the Jones Merrill, and Improved Excelsion COAL at rauch lower rakes, W. H. SETTLE, No. 319 For ith street, www. H. SETTLE, No. 319 For ith street, and the complex of Main. COAL at rauch lower rates.

Apl4 dt. Third street, near corner of Main.

Airer Intelligener.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST 7 BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY. For Particulars see Steemboat Advertisements

TPERIOR, filman, Cincinnati, LINDEN, Andrews, Henderson, MASONIC, DEM, Callier, Lyansvilla,

ARRIVALS, August 6 Major Amierson, Cin; Trio, Carr: Lluden, Fenderson; Diligent, Troy Masonic Gem, Evansville; UNVARTURES.

ajor Anderson, Cin; Linden, Headerson;

The River was at a stand yesterday, with four feet water in the canal by the mark. It was at about the same stage Monday, making some seven feet water on the Portland bar, an unusual good stage for the season of the year. The weather continues excessively warm, and at times cloudy, indicating rain. We thave had none here, though heavy rains have fallen. noue here, though heavy rains have fallen in the vicinity. At Cincinnati yesterday the river had

fallen a few inches, and at Pittsburg it was also falling, with some four feet water u the chanuel. The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday has the following in reference movements of boats and troops:

The Twenty-first Ohie Regiment, three months' troops, arrived here yesterday, per steamers J. H. Done and Rellance, from the xarawha. Part of this Regiment, under Col. Norton, made the attack at Scarey Creck.—They return home one hundred men less than when they went out. Ain't you afraid the mob up there will rang you for telling the truth. Now that

ou have your hand in about the little skrimage at Scarey creek, can't you let out a few facts about Rich Mountain? The Indiana boys who were lucky enough to get home safe, thought it a "dear bought Thanks to the officers of the John Gault, from Cairo, for a maifest. She brings about 100 hhds of tobacco.

The John Gualt, Capt, Bunce, returns to eveuiug. BIG GUNS -The New Albany Ledger says sixteen cannon for the gun boats A. O. Tyler, Lexington, and Conestoga, arrived

thirty-two pounders. The Fort Smith (Ark.) Times, of 24th ult., has the following steamboat disuster:

t the landing-sixty-four pounders and

The steamer William Henry, on her tri The steamer William Henry, on her trip from Little Rock to Itis place, struck a snag about 12 or 1 o'clock last night, about eight miles below Van Buren, and snak. Ske was loaded with Government freight. We are indebted to Capt. Evans, former owner of the boat, for the particulars. She belonged to Capt. Iluston. She had on board 66 wagots, 7t boxes cartridges, partially injured, 7 boxes equipments, 45 boxes harness, and 4 bales wagen cavers. Boat a total loss. agon covers. Boat a total oss

The Masonie Gem, Capt. Caffrey, is the regular mail, passenger, and freight packet this evening at 5 o'clock, from Portland, for flenderson and all way points. The Linden, Copt. Andrews, is the mail packet in place of the little Grey Ea-gle for Evansville, Henderson, and all way places this evening. The clerk, Mr. Lusk, always atteutive.

GUN BOATS OFF .- We learn that one of the Lincoln gun boats started down the river yesterday, and that the other two were to follow suit by sneaking off last night.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER. Embracing only the Leading Articles Import.

CAIRO-Per John Bautt-76 hhds tobacco prait, Bourn & co-14 hhds tobacco, Glover & 50-17 puckages rags, James Low & Co-1 bbl. llne, Smith-

1 line, Smith—
CINCINNATI — Per Major Anderson — 40 bags coffee, Gardner & Co—30 bags cotton yarn.
Castleman, Murrell & Co—105 sheets iron, D—
& Co—150 bags coffee, Newcomb & Bro—41 bxs
type, Bridgeford—8t bbls sugar, Allen, Moore
& Haden—10 casks bacon, Armstrong & Co—5
do, J K Bell—11 casks bacon, 29 bbls grass, 11
bags coffee, 251 bbls whisky, 25 bbls oil, 47
boxes candles, 2 hbds tobacco, 355 boxes starch,
8 lbls flour, 31 packages beer, 107 packages mer
chandise, consignees—

DIED.

In Memphis, Tenn. on the 5th last., Hakky M., sfart son of wm. If, and Della M. Sale, aged : nonths and Is days, lay) morning, the 7th last., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of H. B. Westbay, Esq. The friends and acquaintances of the family a.e invited to dlend without further notice.

Steamboats.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HEN DERSON. [IN PLACE OF STAR GREY EAGLE,] The splendld new U. S. Mall steamer 1-INDEN, Capt. Andrews, will leave as above on Wednesday, 7th last. at 5 o'clock P. M. positively from Portland wharf.

aburf.

Aburf freight or passage, having superior accommo attons apply on board or 10.

T. M. ERWIN. Agent, No. 37 Wall street.

The light-draught passenger packet
LINDEN, Andress masker,
Willieuve as above on Wednesday,
For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents. REGILAR U.S MAIL PACKET FOR OWENSHORO AND EVANSVILLE. The splendid passenger sleamer MASONIC GEM. Caffey master.
Will leave Louisville for above and all way landings on every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 o'. IR. P. M. from Portland what f. For freight or passage apply on loard or to B. J. CAFFERV. Agent, 1925

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS. The freight and passenger
LOUTSVILLE, Joe Combs
Will leave as above at

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE KAST. THE splendli passen.
Letter ger stamers JACOB Letter STRADER and TELK.
GLAPH No. 3 will leave for GEAPH No. 3 will leave for CINCINNATI EVERY MORNING At 12 o'clock, which insures the making of the so-o'clock morthing connections by Railroad from Cin-cinnati to the North and East. For freight or passage apply on board or as JOE CAMFION, Agont. 12 O'Cloc Mail LineWharf boat, foot Thirdstreet iand dif

MOTICA.

THE unrivated steamers CHARLEY MILLER and PINE VARBLE No. 2 which we can be only for the season to do all kinds of towing to any point above or below fite Fells, at the most reasonable rates, Beins in charge of experienced beatmen, they will be able to impact satisfaction to all who may wish to ensuge their services.

All orders left at the clothing store of Endured, corner of Fourth and Water streets, will meet with protect attenden.

P.S. All towing done at the risk of owners, edu dir

CLARK'S RESTAURANT

Fourth Street, between Main and Market. GREEN SEA TURTLE.
OVSTERS.
APRING CHICKENS. OYSTERS.

SPRING CHICAENS.

LUXURIES OF THE SEASON. FROG LEGS. CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAS. CAULIFLOWER. MUSIIROOMS, &c., &c.

TABLE D'HOTE FROM 12 1-2 TO 4 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY AT 50 CTS. PER PERSON. W. A. CLARK. Proprietor. myl4 dif

WATER WORKSGEO. BROBSTON. THOS. WILLIAMS.. Thos. Williams & Co.,

North side of Market street, between Third and Fourth.

WE ARE PREPARED TO INTRODUCE WATER INTO DWELLINGS, STORES, FACTORIES to., (in connection with the Louisville Water Company,) on reasonable terms.

Having had a long experience in the business, we guarantee all of our work to be done in a proper manner. manner.

*** WATER CLOSETS, WASH BASINS, BATHING APPARATUS, SINKS, and everything in the
PLUMBING LINE furnished and put up
myladt'

COAL OIL AND LAMPS!

Zatest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

LYON AND MCULLOUGH.

Federals Reported Victorious.

Another Fight Momentarily Expected.

SCHOONERS CAPTURED.

Lincoln Approves of all the Congress Bills. From Springfield.

SPRINGFIBLD, Mo., Aug. 2.—A battle oc-enrred to-day at Dug Spring, nineteen miles south of this place, between the Federal forces under Gen. Lyon, and the Rebel troops under Ben. McCullongh, in which eight of the former were killed and thirly wounded, and forty of the latter killed and forty-four wounded. Gen.

Lyon took eighty stand of arms and fif-teen horses and wagons.

Two hundred and seventy U. S. Cavalry made a charge upon a body of Rebel infantry, said to have been 4,000 strong and ent their way through them and returned with a loss of only five men. The charge was most gatlant and terrible, several of the Robels being found with their heads cloven through.

enemy retired during the nigh', nd Gen. Lyon took possession of the tield. Another battle was momentarily expected, the enemy being lu large force west of Springfield. Particulars as soon as

From Washington.

Washington, August 6.—All the bills which passed both Houses were approved by the President, who yielded a remetant approved to that for the confiscation of property used for rebellions purposes. Yesterday each House provided separately for an increase to the pay of volunteers and regular soldiers four dollars per month, but finally they united on a bill which will increase the pay only two dollars per month.

Many members of both Houses leave to-day for their homes.

Senator Latham will not return to California during the recess. [Special to the N. Y. Post.]

The Treasury Department has received advices of the most encouraging character lu relation to the National lom. There is no doubt but that the loan will all be taken. The nominations for Brigadier Generals have all been confirmed by the Senate, It is understood that the rebels continu to receive supplies of arms from Maryland. A day or two since, a wagon broke down near Millersville, Arnudel county, between An napolis and the Junction, and on examination, was found to contain arms. The inhabitants permitted it to proceed as oon as it had been repaired. Every road

leading to Southern Maryland is now clos-ed and watched by our forces.

Prince Napoleon, accompanied by Sec-retary Seward, the French Minister, and others, has gone to Mount Vernou in a

Government steamer. Geu. Butler has returned to Fortress Monroe, and it is now stated that no im-mediate change will be made luthe command of the post, except, it is expected that Gen. Butler will return here before another advance movement.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from Com Goldsboro, of the U.S. steamer Union, dated Hampton Roads

yesterday, in which he says the brig ashore near Cape Hatteras, about which there was so much speculation, proved to be the B. F. Martin, of Bostoa, which had been in the possession of the rebels.

It appears by our official advices from the Gulf squadron that on the 4th of July off Galveston, the U.S. steamer South Carolina captured six schooners, on the 5th two and run one ashore on the 6th and one two, and ran one ashore on the 6th and one on the 7th, making in all eleven sail vessels destroyed or captured. The names of the captured vessels are Shark, Verns, Anne Ryan, McCaulield, Louisa, Dart, Corallia, Falcon, Geo. Baker and Sun. Houston. A portion of them had cargoes chiefly of lumber. Among other things captured were thirteen mail bags and tharty-one bags containing express matter. two, and ran one ashore on the 6th and one

ty-one bags containing express matter.
On the 5th of July off St. Marks, Flu, the Mohawk captured the sloop Geo. B. Sleat attempting to run the block de. There were as passengers on board the wife, three children, and servants of Adutant General Holland, of Florida. Mrs.

jutant General Holland, of Florida. Mrs. Holland claimed the secession flag to be private property, and secured it to her person. As the captain could not obtain possession of it without using violence to a lady who was in a "delicate situation," ine desisted from taking the prize.

The Navy Department wift at once issue proposals in connection with the construction of the 12 side-wheeled steamers, and one or more iron-clad vessels recently auone or more iron-elad vessels recenily au

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, Aug. 6.—There is nothing of any moment from Old Point to-day. The foundry of Pool & Hunt, of Billimore county, just beyond the city limits, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$20,000—insured for \$13,000 in New York aud Philadelphia.

From New York. New York, Aug. 6.—The brigs, Naiad, Macheas and Ben. Dunning, seized by the privateer Sumter, near Crentages, arrived at this port this morning. They were re-eased by order of the Spanish Govern-ment, and sailed under convoy of the U.S. teamer Crusader, as fir as Cape Autoni

From Columbus. COLUMBUS, Aug. 6.—Hon. Jno. J. Crit-unden arrived here this atternoon. He

made a highly patriotic speech this evening in the Capitol Square, to a large and enthusiastic audience. He leaves here at o'clock 10-night for Cincinnati.

TROUBLE IN THE CHEROKEE NATION The Fort South Times, of the 25th inst., tearns that Montgomery, the notorious brigard, has arrived on the Wessern from tier, and commenced fortitying himself la the Cherokee nation. He had taken sev-eral hundred cattle from the Cherokees living in that part of the country, and killed four of the Indians of that 1710c.
The Times is further informed that Stand Watie had sent to Tahlequah for stand watte had seen to rainfigure for ten kegs of powder, but could get only two kegs. There is great excitement for the Nation, and a large manber of the Pia party have changed in favor of the South. It will be a bad day's business for this skulking guerills if he should venture too near the "bowie kuite" boys under Ben.

McCullough in Northwestern Arkansas. On Sunday last, when the Prince No poteon visited Statea Island, the sentries, not knowing who he was, refused his admittance within the lines. He remonstrated, out to no purpose. Noticing an officer present—Major Ofinsted—he gave him the Masonic signal, which was promptly answered, and this incident, of course, led to seconcessation and explanations, when the swered, and this incident, of centre, red as conversation and explanations, when the rank of the visitor was discovered. The Prince complimented the sentry for his sense of duty, and seemed to be much pleased with the sturdy appearance of the men. He examined the arms and equipments curionsly, and entered one of the tents of the common soldiers, the occupant of which produced a bottle of liquor which the Prince tasted.

"What is this?" said he.

"Old Bourbon, sir," responded the soldier.

"Old Bourbor!" echoed the Prince.—
"Old Bourbor!" echoed the Prince.—
"Why, I had no idea I should like any member of that family so well."
The soldler did not see the point of the joke, but our readers doubtless will.—[N. Y. World.

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURTER,

To dey has been another du? of importance has transpired, owing to the blocked, which is en reed to such an extent has our mercy has are not allowed to his transpired. ip their goods even to their customers n the southern part of Kentucky. Millers and dealers are offering rather higher prices for whost, and the receipts have inall of which was sold to our dealers and milers at 60@70c. A few small lots of new Gats have been received. Money matters are dull and unchanged.

Daily Review Louisville Market, FLOUR AND GRAIN—Sales of 470 bbls flour at \$3 50@4 75; 15,000 bushels wheat at 60@70c; 1,200 bushels new oats at 20@

WHISKY-Sales of 200 bbls at 151/c.

Cheese—Small sales at 7c.
Corron Yarns—Sales of 90 bags at 10%, 11%, and 12%.
POTATORS—Simal sales at 75c@\$1.
GROCERIES—Sales of 46 hids sugar at 3%(3%/c; 20 bils molasses at 3%; 180 sacks coffee at 15%(16c.
PROVISIONS—No sales reported.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

New York, August 6 - P. M. Cotton—market still continues good with the prices advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \); sales 1,200 bales at 17\$ for middling uplands.
Flour—advanced 56; sales 1,000 bbls at \(\frac{2}{2} \) 15 for superflue State, and \(\frac{2}{2} \) 1564 45 for extra do, \(\frac{2}{2} \) 15664 29 for superflue western and \(\frac{2}{2} \) 15664 50 for common to medium extra western.

and \$4.3034.50 for common to medium extra western.
Whisky-market continues quiet and firm—sales \$50 bbfs at 17a475.54.
Grain—Wheat advanced \$4; rales 26,000 bushels of amber lowa at \$1.01a1 15, 9,400 bushels white red western at \$1.10a1 17, 1,000 bushels white western at \$1.21a1 30. Rive quiet and alco of 4,000 western at 4.566 47c. Corn—gook demand for export and home consumption;—sales 161,000 bushels at 45@46 for mixed western. Oats 27a324c.

rn. Oats 273324.
Provision -- Pork market is limited; -- sates
t \$15 75a 16 for mess. t \$15 four prior mess, Beef quiet and firm. Sugar—raw more active at an advance of ', r' p B; sales 200 libds Cuba at 5 a.66'; nearly all ans sold on speculation at 5 a.66'; sales 100 hds Porto Elco 6 a 7%, 222 baxes Havenn at 6 a. Malanca same, and more rectivet sales 480

7. Molasses finner and more active; sales 480 huds Cuba Muscovado and 140 hhds Porto Rico at 27a30, and a small loi of Barbadoes 28. CINCINNATI, August 6—P. M.

There is a good demand for prime samples of wheat for export, and the market drm at 70 for red, and 800-83 for white. Lower grades duff at 28a25¢. The demand exceeds the supply Oats duff at 28a25¢, the latter de for sld. Rye 40. Flour in better demand a superfine, and \$3.50 is offered for good counter brands; extra offered at \$5.75 and family at 8without buyers. Whisky quiet at 15%. Provisions quiet at \$1.50 for mess pork; 5, 6%, and 75% for bacon, and 434% for bulk do. Lard firm and in demand at 8%. Groceries firm and in fair demand; sales 100 hids sugar at 8a8%; sales 200 bags coftee at 14% a15%, \$4, and 160 bbls molasses at 31a23. Linseed oil in fair demand at 48. CINCINNATI, August 6 -P. M.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 6-P. M. Second Board-Stocks dull:

Cincinnati, August 6- P. x. 19 Exchange is duit — the bankers drew to-day

Money Market.

Auction Sales. BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Auction Rooms opposite Louisville Hotel IAHOGANY, IMITATION ROSEWOOD, OAK. WALNUT, AND CHERRY FURNITURE; MA-HOGANY AND WALNUT HARR-SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS; DINING-ROOM, HALL AND CHAM-BER CANE-SEAT CHAIRS; LARGE JENNY LIND AND ELIZABETH CHAIRS, BOSTON AND OAK CANE SEAT BOCKERS; FINE ENG-LISH AND FRENCH PAINTED ENGRAVINGS:

GERMAN LINEN, VENETIAN AND COTTAGE With a variety of other Hous-keeping arlicles. AT AUCTION: TO MORROW MORNING (THURSDAY), ACTUSES STA, AT IN O'CLOCK, AT AUCHOS

Sale positive for cash.
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S. ROTHCHILD, On Market street, between Second and Third No. 287, South side,
WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville
Young and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUC-TION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where be
eith have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIC

TION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where be cill have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS. MOOTS AND SIDES, and READY-MADE ELOTHING, at auction prices.
Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock, and in the evening from 7 until 10 o'clock.
Out-door Sales premptly attended to.
Cash advanced on consimments.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please come lorward and settle, or the accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

mass dtf.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT.



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ly17 dlm

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PENITENTIARY split-bottemed Chairs and
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